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The Solicitors' Journal.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4, 1869.

THE CURRENT NUMBER of the *Weekly Reporter* contains a report of Vice-Chancellor James's late decision in the case of the Family Endowment Society, one of the many companies absorbed by the Albert. In this case an annuitant of the Family Endowment Society, who had been receiving payment of his annuity from the Albert ever since the amalgamation in 1861, petitioned as a creditor of the Family Endowment Society to wind up the latter company. It was thus necessary for the Vice-Chancellor to decide, *in limine*, the question whether or no the annuitant should be taken as having adopted the substituted liability of the Albert, because if he were held to have done so he would be no creditor of the Family Endowment, and would have no *locus standi* to wind it up. The Vice-Chancellor said that the annuitant had done no more than simply present himself to receive his money and give a receipt, and that did not amount to any adoption of the Albert Company in place of the other, or any recognition of any substituted contract, with or by the Albert. The case of an annuitant is not so strong as that of a policyholder, for the obvious reason that the receipt of money is less evidence of recognition as against the recipient than payment is as against the payer. A man is glad to receive his money from anyone who comes forward to pay him, and is not likely to spend much pains in questioning the *status* of anyone who offers to do so. But we apprehend from the tone of Vice-Chancellor James's remarks that he would not incline to consider the payment of premiums as much evidence of adoption. It is stated that the decision is to be appealed. The question as between the policyholders and their original companies is an important one, not only to such policyholders, but also to the original policyholders in the Albert. It is, of course, the interest of the latter that as many as possible of the others should be shifted on to the other societies.

Our own view as regards this question has been that in the majority of cases the policyholders should be considered as having adopted the substituted liability of the new company, and we believe that if their notions on the subject could have been taken twelve months ago by some competent clairvoyant, it would be found that almost all of them looked to the new company as the responsible party and were forgetting all about their original societies. And yet it is quite possible that after the new company has failed many of them may honestly persuade themselves that their intentions were quite the other way. Vice-Chancellor James, however, would probably hold that in general no sufficient evidence of an adoption had been adduced.

Some assurance companies have inserted in their deeds of settlement a clause providing for a transfer of the business to some other society upon a dissolution, and it has been held repeatedly that those who insure with a society must be taken as having notice of the terms of its deed of settlement. If, therefore, any of the societies absorbed by the Albert had such a proviso in their deeds of settlement, it would appear that it would be fatal to

any claims now made upon them by their original policyholders. At least to that effect is the decision of Lord Romilly in the case of the *Waterloo Life, &c., Assurance Company*, 33 Beav. 542. In that case the business of the Waterloo Company was transferred to the British Nation and the former company wound up, and Lord Romilly refused to allow policyholders of the Waterloo to prove under the winding up.

THE TIPPERARY ELECTION still continues to occupy a large space in public attention, and all sorts of contradictory theories have been promulgated during the last week as to the *status* of a convicted felon, and the possibility of his being "duly" elected a member of the House of Commons. "It is not clear," we were told in the Dublin correspondence of the *Times* of Thursday, "that Rossa is disqualified by his conviction, inasmuch as there was no attainder against him." There is no doubt a great difference between attainder and conviction; but, at the same time, there is no reason why conviction for a felony should not alone effectually disqualify a man from exercising the serious public duties of a member of the Legislature. "It is the law of Parliament," said Lord John Russell, in his speech on the case of Smith O'Brien (*Hansard*, vol. 105, p. 670), "that a person guilty of high treason or felony is incapable of sitting in this House." And this statement, we believe, will prove to be substantially accurate. Smith O'Brien, it is true, was convicted of high treason under the statute of Edw. 3, and, therefore, the judgment of death pronounced upon him involved an attainder. But the House does not seem to have considered that circumstance material, for a suggestion by Sir F. Thesiger (the present Lord Chelmsford) that a resolution should be passed declaring that Smith O'Brien had been "attainted" as well as "convicted" of high treason, was not adopted, and eventually it was simply declared that "it appears that Smith O'Brien has been adjudged guilty of high treason." It must be admitted, however, that there is a distinction between the cases of O'Brien and Rossa. A man "adjudged guilty" of high treason, or a capital felony, is, it may be contended, thereby *attainted*; whilst a man guilty of a felony, not punishable with death, is not. In Lord Coke's time all felonies were (apart from "benefit of clergy") capital, and therefore involved the attainder of the criminal and the forfeiture of his lands and goods. He was, in fact, "*civiliter mortuus*," incapable of performing any of the duties or of enjoying any of the rights of a citizen. A *convicted* felon and an *attainted* felon, were, therefore, practically synonymous. This is no longer so, inasmuch as few felonies are now punishable with death, and none, except treason and murder, are accompanied by absolute forfeiture of lands (see 54 Geo. 3, c. 145). But a "felon" is a felon still, though relieved of the old common law penalty on his offence, and as such is under many civil disabilities. Thus, in *Roberts v. Walker* (1 Russ. & M. 752), it was held that whilst the sentence of a felon, *against whom judgment of death had not been recorded*, was running out, he could not make a title to goods of any description, and, again, it was laid down in *R. v. Burridge* (3 P. Wms. 439) that one *convicted* (not *attainted*) of felony within benefit of clergy—*i.e.*, one on whom judgment of death did not pass, remained a "felon" until the sentence passed on him had expired.

Although, therefore, Rossa has only been convicted and not attainted of felony, under the Treason-Felony Act (11 Vict. c. 12), we believe the election judge will hold him disqualified from being elected a member of Parliament. But whether this be so or not is really unimportant, for if any doubt should exist on the subject, the House of Commons will be able to remove the difficulty by a resolution expelling the convict as unfit to perform, as, indeed, whilst under sentence he is physically incapable of performing the duties of a legislator. Such a resolution will, we presume, be immediately passed in the not very probable event of the somewhat

technical distinction between a convicted and an attainted felon being held to be substantial.

THE ADDITION OF THREE to the number of the common law judges was, in our opinion, a useful measure, and the experience of the last week certainly shows that, even leaving entirely out of consideration the special and heavy, but intermittent, work arising out of election petitions, there is at certain times of the year more than enough work for the present staff. It is in the ten days or so next after the expiration of term, that the want of judges is especially felt. The sittings in Error then take place, and less than six judges certainly cannot be considered to form a sufficient court for reversing the decisions of four other judges of equal, or it may chance to be, of superior judicial reputation. At the same time come the only Nisi Prius sittings, at which Middlesex special jury cases are tried, and the state of the lists is generally such as to make it desirable to have two judges sitting at Nisi Prius for each court. The Exchequer frequently get through their list with only one judge sitting for the greater part of the time, especially if the one judge happens to be Baron Martin, but then, as against this, the Queen's Bench would scarcely get through their Nisi Prius list, even with three judges sitting. Then, again, it seldom happens that the Crown, Special, and New Trial Papers, are so cleared off in term, that it can be considered satisfactory to leave them as they are until the next term, and to have no sittings in Banco between the terms. About this time of year also come the winter circuits, which take six judges from town. We believe it has been usual for them to delay their departure until after the conclusion of the sittings of Exchequer Chamber. This year, however, some of them have started earlier; we do not know whether in consequence of heavier business at the Assizes, or because they imagined that owing to the increased number of judges, their presence in London would not be required. The consequence, however, is that none of the courts have been able to hold post-terminal sittings for more than a few hours, and the sittings of the Exchequer Chamber have been so short and unsatisfactory that they have utterly failed to dispose of the lists of cases in Error. There were twelve cases set down in Error from the Queen's Bench, of which four only have been heard. In Error from the Common Pleas there was an important case, which had been argued at previous sittings, but in which judgment ought to have been given. It was, however, impossible even to collect the opinions of the judges who had heard the case, so that judgment might be given. There were here only three cases set down for argument, and of these two were heard and one part heard. The Court, however, which sat was scarcely a satisfactory one, consisting of the four judges of the Exchequer, who have habitually sat in Banco during the past term, with the assistance of Mr. Justice Mellor to represent the Queen's Bench. If this Court had happened to reverse by a majority only, or even unanimously, a unanimous judgment of four judges in the Common Pleas, no one could have thought the result satisfactory. We believe, however, that the judgment of the Court below is only likely to be reversed in one case, and that was a judgment of two judges only. In error from the Exchequer, there was, besides an important revenue case, a list of seven other cases. No Court at all could be formed to hear these cases, and so they all stand over till February. All this time, of course, sittings, at Nisi Prius have been held, but with every prospect of many remanents being left at the end of the sittings, at all events, in the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. Of course, much of the inconvenience is due to present deficiency of judges in the Queen's Bench, and that, we hope we may say, is temporary only. The lamented death of Mr. Justice Hayes causes one vacancy, which, notwithstanding the conduct of the Government in not filling up vacancies in other judicial offices, must,

we think, be merely temporary. Whatever could be said in favour of having only seventeen judges instead of eighteen, a question we need not now discuss at length, it would be simply absurd that the Queen's Bench, with by far the most work, should have one less judge than the other courts. Nor would the absurdity be the less if the somewhat eccentric suggestion of the *Times* were carried out, and Mr. Commissioner Bacon were appointed to the vacant office, continuing to perform the duties of Chief Judge in Bankruptcy, and not those of a judge of the Queen's Bench; a course which, inasmuch as it would be a deserved promotion of Mr. Bacon to an honourable and dignified position, would be satisfactory to every member of the profession, though its probable effect on the business of the court would be thought quite the reverse of satisfactory. Then, again, not only has the Queen's Bench been deprived of one judge by death, but Mr. Justice Hannen has been temporarily absent, owing to a sad domestic affliction, and Mr. Justice Lush was the first of all the judges by several days in starting for the winter circuit. The mischief to suitors, therefore, has been caused partly by the absolute insufficiency of the number of available judges for the work requiring to be done at the same time, but more by the deficiency happening in one court; and the conclusion is that while great advantages might accrue to suitors from the late increase in the number of judges, and in the maintenance of that increased number, yet without further powers of arranging the work much of the advantage is lost. Although a Court could not be found for hearing Errors from the Exchequer, yet as the judges of the Exchequer were comparatively disengaged, there would have been no difficulty in continuing the sittings in Error from the Queen's Bench for, say, three days longer, in which time some real way would have been made with the list. Of course, however, this could not be done, as three days only had been appointed. We have frequently advocated a power of transfer of cases from one court to another, which also would tend to prevent the delays, which now occur. It is true we are promised something very comprehensive as the result of the Judicature Commission, but from all we can see we shall not get it much before the New Law Courts. When so simple an expedient would give real temporary relief, there is no reason why we should not have it at once.

It must be remembered that the block upon which we have been commenting happened at a time when the amount of original or new business in the common law courts is smaller than it has been for years. This result itself is probably due in great measure to the difficulties which suitors have hitherto met in getting their cases disposed of, though no doubt other causes contribute to the result. Whether the decrease of litigation be thought by the public in general to be a benefit to the nation or not, at all events it cannot be a benefit that litigation should decrease owing to the incapacity of the national tribunals to satisfy intending litigants.

A CASE of *Begbie v. Fenwick*, before Lord Justice Giffard yesterday, elicited the existence of a practice in one, at least, of the Vice-Chancellor's Chambers, which his Lordship thought should at once be varied. It appeared that a "note" had been made in the chief clerk's book, which had been held to be binding on the parties by the Vice-Chancellor; and proceedings occupying many days had taken place thereon, notwithstanding the protest of one of the parties that the note did not correctly represent an agreement come to. His Lordship decided that the chief clerk's note was not binding as an agreement, it not having been signed by the parties, and expressed his strong desire that, in future, whenever it was intended that parties should be absolutely bound by a "note" of the chief clerk, so as to be precluded from taking exception to it, each of the chief clerks should take the precaution of having it signed by the parties whom it was sought to bind. It

is for the benefit of the legal profession generally that his Lordship's desire should, at the earliest moment, be made known, in order that similar inconvenience to that which has arisen in the case under notice may be avoided in the future.

IN A NEWSPAPER ACCOUNT of the late half-yearly meeting of the Incorporated Society of Solicitors and Attorneys of Ireland the report of the society is stated to contain a passage in which the members are informed that the council had abandoned the movement for the abolition of the certificate duty, owing to the adverse opinion of the English solicitors and attorneys. If this means that the English solicitors and attorneys have ceased to desire the abolition of that vexatious impost, or determined to abandon all hope of its repeal, the assertion is founded in a mistake.

THE FAMINE OF JUDGES.

"My son," said the great Chancellor of Sweden, "it is marvellous with how little wisdom the world is governed." If the speaker had lived in these days and this country, he would not have failed to deduce an apt illustration of his famous maxim from the present action of our leading journal upon what may fitly be denominated "the judicial question." We have not seldom found it our duty to call public attention to the reckless ignorance displayed by the *Times* in writing upon legal matters, and the latest effusion of this kind is not less remarkable than any of its predecessors. In commenting upon the lamented death of Mr. Justice Hayes, the *Times** gives to light a project not perhaps so absurd in itself as in the reasoning by which it is attempted to be supported. This notable scheme is shortly this—that, inasmuch as by the new Bankruptcy Act the future Chief Judges in Bankruptcy are to be selected from the ranks of the Bench, at common law or in equity, (the *Times*, with careful inaccuracy, says he is to be "a common law judge") and, as there is now a vacancy in the Court of Queen's Bench, it would be desirable to adopt the converse rule, and promote to that vacancy the present Chief Judge in Bankruptcy. The only thing which this project has to recommend it is that it would secure a proper recognition of Mr. Bacon's undoubted merits both in the matter of *status* and of salary, but, as the Lord Chancellor promised in the House of Lords, as explicitly as any Cabinet Minister can be reasonably expected to promise anything, that this should be done at any rate, under the discretionary powers vested in the Government by the Act, it is perhaps not a sufficient ground for perpetuating the present crippled condition of the Common Law Bench.

But when we come to consider the grounds upon which this notable scheme is advocated, we are fairly astounded at the ignorance or audacity, or both, which the writer displays. In the first place, it is coolly assumed, as the groundwork of the whole case, that the late increase of the Common Law Bench was necessitated simply and solely by the Bribery Act, and that when, as now, election petitions are few or none the old fifteen judges would be amply sufficient for the requirements of the courts. The facts are, as must be well known to everyone of our readers, that for years there has been an ever-increasing demand for more judges, not only from the courts themselves, but from every law association and chamber of commerce in the kingdom, and that the extra duty thrown upon the judges by the Act in question only determined the time and form at and in which the inevitable increase took place. For years the columns of this journal have been occupied from time to time with the discussion of schemes of various kinds and from various sources for the redistribution of business so as to reduce the admitted want of judicial power to a minimum,

but none of such schemes seemed to find any favour either with the profession or the country, and the cry for more judges was reiterated year by year with greater vehemence, at almost every meeting of any of the great legal or commercial bodies either in London or in the provinces. It is, therefore, a manifest absurdity to say that there is anything in the fact that a particular opportunity was taken advantage of to combine with the necessary increase of judicial force an extension—by no means correlative—in judicial duty, which would justify the course suggested by the *Times*.

That some such course as this will probably be adopted there is but too much reason to fear. We can hardly expect that those who can see and hear unmoved the frightful delays and indignant complaints caused by the present state of the Bench in Scotland and Ireland will be restrained from inflicting a similar, but greatly lesser, injury on the course of public business in England. True, the continuance of the present vacancy has, on at least one occasion, already prevented the Court of Queen's from sitting in Banco, and has been productive of the worst possible evil—weakness in the Court of Appeal; but those who can persuade themselves that the Court of Appeal in Chancery is now in a satisfactory state will hardly be persuaded—albeit by the unanimous consent of the judges themselves—that the Court of Exchequer Chamber is not sufficiently represented on an appeal from the Common Pleas by three Barons of the Exchequer.

But the part of the article in question which we contemplate with the greatest dread is the passage in which the example of the Court of Chancery is invoked in support of the scheme. Here it is:—

Experience has shown that the business of the courts can be transacted with a single judge in all cases except Appeals from the Chancery Court of Lancaster, and it cannot be pretended that these appeals are of such transcendent importance as to require special treatment. If a single Lord Justice is competent to review an order of the Master of the Rolls, or of any one of the three Vice-Chancellors at Lincoln's Inn, he must be sufficiently qualified to review the decisions of the excellent and learned Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy. The question was, in fact, settled when the Act was passed, two years since, enabling each Lord Justice to sit alone. That statute was, to some extent, experimental; but it was found to work admirably, the only fault discoverable in it being that the powers of the Lord Justices when sitting alone were needlessly restricted. The separation of the Judges was, of course, equivalent to the establishment of another Appeal Court, and it was natural that men should ask whether this increase of tribunals was necessary. It is evident from the experience of this Term that it is not required, when the Lord Chancellor is so far free from his duties in the House of Lords as to be able to attend regularly at Lincoln's Inn, and the statistics of other years show that one court can in general despatch all the business of Appeal in Chancery even in the midst of the Parliamentary Session. It is an inevitable consequence of these facts that the Government should be disposed to recommend to the Legislature such a re-arrangement of the work of Chancery Appeal as to dispense with the existence of a second Lord Justice.

It is not too much to say that every sentence of this passage, except the last, contains at least one mis-statement either of fact or inference. Experience has not shown that the business of the Court of Appeal can be transacted with a single judge except in the cases there mentioned; and the Act passed to meet a particular contingency, and enable Lord Cairns to sit alone during Sir George Turner's illness, has not been found by any means satisfactory. So far is it from the truth that it was found "to work admirably," and only to be faulty on the score of needless restriction, that when the Lords Justices so interpreted the statute as to enable them to sit separately upon appeals from motions for decree, an Act was passed in the next session of Parliament to restrict their power still further and confine their separate action to strictly interlocutory and

summary business. So far were these judges themselves from considering this extension of their power as beneficial, that from the moment the labours of Lord Cairns and Lord Justice Rolt had overcome the long roll of arrears caused by Lord Justice Turner's protracted illness, the Act was suffered to fall entirely into disuse, until Lord Justice Selwyn's unfortunate incapacity to sit reproduced the emergency, and with it the exceptional, and as we hoped, temporary remedy. We are now informed, however, on authority which we are reluctantly compelled to believe, that a bill for the extinction of the second Lord Justiceship, and the perpetuation of the essentially vicious system of appeal to a single judge, will be introduced as soon as Parliament meets. We can only hope that, as this is a matter of public efficiency, not of party politics, the Legislature may have sufficient public spirit to refuse to sanction it.

It is instructive to notice, however, that the plan thus announced is essentially different from that put forward during the Vacation, and combated in this journal about a month since. The plan then suggested was, to diminish by one the Judges of First Instance, leaving the Court of Appeal unimpaired; but as that seems to have excited too formidable an opposition, it is quietly dropped, and (as the £6,000 a-year *must* be saved *coute qui coute*) the Court of Appeal is to be sacrificed as a victim to our present cheese-paring divinity.

And this error is, if possible, worse than the former: that would at most have caused a long arrear of business, and have wearied the suitors and impoverished the country by intolerable delays; but this impairs the efficiency of the court itself, and tends to bring the administration of justice into deserved contempt. The first requisite of a good Court of Appeal is that it should be strong: strong, that is, comparatively to the court appealed from: so that not only the unsuccessful litigants, but the judges below themselves, should be satisfied with the tribunal, and disposed to bow to its dictates. This can never be the case when the Appeal Court consists of a single judge, unless there be some inherent difference, not only in the *status* of the Courts themselves, but in the previous positions of the men from whom the judges are drawn. An appeal from a county court to a single judge is theoretically defensible (though we doubt whether even this is practically advisable), because the county court judge is not only in an inferior position, but has been drawn from a lower stratum in the ranks of the profession; but no such difference exists between a Lord Justice and a Vice-Chancellor, and the system of appeal from one alone to the other alone, essentially vicious as it is, must break down whenever, as may at any time be the case, the Court of Appeal is filled by a judge not notoriously superior to the judges appealed from.

In one observation we agree with the *Times*, experience *has* shown that one Court of Appeal sitting uninterruptedly is ordinarily enough for the appeal business of the Court. By all means, then, let us in all ordinary cases have but one such Court, but let that be done, not by diminishing but by increasing its efficiency, not by requiring a single Lord Justice to pit his opinion against that of a judge who, it may be, adorned the bench when he, who now reviews his decisions, was still outside the bar, but by carrying out in its integrity the admitted intention of the framers of the Act under which the Lords Justices were appointed, and formally depriving the Lord Chancellor of that power of sitting alone, on appeals, which the Act formally reserves to him, but of which he was never expected habitually to avail himself. We remember to have heard a distinguished advocate of that time, afterwards himself an ornament of the Bench, characterise Lord Cottenham's adoption of the practice of sitting alone (an example since followed by all his successors in office), as "one of the wickedest things that old man ever did."

ON SIGNING THE MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

The situation of a person who has signed the memorandum of association of a limited company for a given number of shares differs in some respects from that of a person who has merely applied for shares, and has had them allotted to him. In the latter case communication of the fact of the allotment, coupled with the entry of the name on the share register is needed to establish the binding contract to take the shares; which in the former case is established by the simple act of signing the memorandum of association. Until all these requirements have been complied with there is a *locus penitentiae* for the applicant, enabling him in many cases to back out and escape liability; and unless the same requirements have been complied with by him, a motion on his behalf to rectify the register by the omission of his name, or a summons to have his name removed from the list of contributors, according as the company may be or may not be in course of liquidation, will, in many cases, prove successful. But where a person has subscribed the memorandum of association the case is different. Such a person is in the same situation as one who had executed the deed of settlement under the old law. The mere act of signing the memorandum imports an agreement on the subscriber's part enforceable in equity to take the number of shares set opposite the name of the subscriber (Companies Act, 1862, s. 23), and makes him to that extent a member. The single act of signing the memorandum, therefore, puts the person signing it in exactly the same situation as regards the company, as the person who has applied for shares, has had them allotted to him, has had the fact of the allotment communicated to him, and has had his name entered on the register. The person who has signed the memorandum may never have had the shares allotted to him, and his name may not appear on the register; but so long as there are left unallotted shares to answer his demand, his liability to take such shares continues, and he will be placed on the list of contributors in respect of them. In *Evans' case* (15 W. R. 243, L. R. 2 Ch. 427), Mr. Evans, it is true, was a director at one time, and ought, as such, to have seen that his own name was entered on the register; but even if he had not been a director we apprehend that on the general principle his liability to take the shares would still have remained, subject to there being shares in existence which could be allotted to him.

In *Snell's case* (18 W. R. 30), where the truth of the principle in *Evans' case* was acknowledged, there was a specific power in the articles of association for the directors to accept surrenders of shares on such terms as they might think fit. This power, in the opinion of the Lord Justice, had been properly exercised, with the removal of Mr. Snell's name as the result. We doubt how far, as a matter of public policy, such a power as this ought to be allowed to supersede the statutory effect of subscribing the memorandum, having regard to the fact that the object of the enactment was to compel persons who lent their names in order to establish a company to be really substantially liable, and not to allow them to hold out their names as the promoters, and at the same time incur no obligation (*Evans' case*, 15 W. R. 476). The only legitimate way for a subscriber of the memorandum to get rid of his liability ought to be by a *bond fide* transfer. We are far from impeaching the decision in *Snell's case*, having regard to the special grounds of that decision, but we do regret that it should be possible to introduce into the articles of association a power which shall have the effect virtually of abrogating the 23rd section of the Companies Act.

We have seen that the mere signature of the memorandum raises an obligation to take as many shares as the subscriber has signed for, whether or not the shares are allotted to him and registered in his name. That he must also pay for the shares so to be taken it is almost needless to add. He may pay for them either in meal

or in malt, in money or in money's worth (*Pellatt's case*, 15 W. R. 726). But in one form or the other pay for them he must. His obligation to do so is not satisfied by the allotment at any subsequent period of nominally fully paid-up shares, by the direction of a third person entitled to have such shares allotted to himself in part payment for the business which the company was incorporated in order to purchase (*Migotti's case*, 15 W. R. 731, L. R. 4 Eq. 238). In fact, when Mr. Migotti accepted the allotment of the shares, which really belonged to a third person, he was not literally fulfilling his contract to take of the company and pay for the number of shares for which he signed. Even if the shares allotted to Mr. Migotti had not been nominally paid-up shares, the decision would, we apprehend, have been exactly the same—viz., that Mr. Migotti was liable to accept at the hands of the company, and pay for, a number of shares equal to the number signed for by him.

This principle was fully recognised in *De Beville's case* (17 W. R. 90, L. R. 7 Eq. 11). The Master of the Rolls in deciding that case expressed an opinion that where a person has signed in respect of shares stated on the face of the memorandum to be fully paid-up, while they are not really paid-up, he would be liable to pay on them. And this view of his Lordship has very recently been approved by the Lord Justice Giffard in *Drummond's case* (18 W. R. 2, L. R. 8 Eq. 772). Where, however, as in *De Beville's case*, the distinction is already made in the memorandum, and the subscriber signs, for example, in respect of 100 shares generally, and in respect of 100 fully paid-up shares, then though he is a contributory in respect of the first 100 he is not a contributory in respect of the 100 paid-up shares. The 100 for which he has subscribed without qualification are enough to satisfy the statute; and the Court will not go behind that, and inquire whether he gave any consideration for the 100 shares expressed to be fully paid-up.

Cases are of frequent occurrence where so many paid-up shares are to be paid pursuant to the articles of association for the business of an individual transferred to the company. Where this is the case, and the individual subscribes the memorandum for a certain number of shares, nothing being there stated as to these shares being treated as paid-up, the question arises whether he can be placed on the list of contributors in respect of them. *Pell's case* (18 W. R. 31), supplies the answer to the question. Mr. Pell signed for 1,350 shares, which, of course, he was *prima facie* bound to take and pay for, and he was also entitled to 1,500 fully paid-up shares, under an agreement comprised by the articles, the validity of which was not impeached; what the Lord Justice did was to assume that the 1,350 shares subscribed for were part of the 1,500 fully paid-up shares agreed to be taken, although there was nothing to identify the shares signed for by Mr. Pell with the shares to which he was entitled in pursuance of the agreement, as there was in *Drummond's case* (18 W. R. 2, L. R. 4 Ch. 772). In that case a new company had been formed, and every shareholder in the old company was entitled under the articles of the new company to a proportionate number of paid-up shares in the new company. Mr. Drummond, as one of these, signed the memorandum of the new company for twenty-five shares *simpliciter*, and afterwards had a larger number of fully paid-up shares allotted to him pursuant to the foregoing arrangement. On an application to fix him on the list of contributors, the Lord Justice held—we will not say reversing the Master of the Rolls, inasmuch as his Lordship appears not to have had the facts properly before him—that the obligation to take the twenty-five shares was satisfied by the allotment of a greater number of shares as fully paid, for which Mr. Drummond had in effect paid money's worth by the transfer to the new company of his interest in the assets of the old company.

In *Drummond's case* there was this additional circumstance—that there were no unpaid shares available for

allotment to Mr. Drummond at the time when the allotment ought to have been made; but, even if there had been, the shares actually allotted were allotted as paid-up, in consideration for the applicant's share in the business of the old company. This case, therefore, does not in any way impeach the general rule to which we have before adverted—viz., that a man who signs the memorandum of association agrees to take and pay for the shares set down opposite his name, and so long as there are shares that can be allotted to him, he must fulfil that obligation.

Snell's case (*ubi sup.*) only shows that it will continue to be possible for a statutory provision, founded upon obvious principles of public policy, to be evaded by the help of a clause in the articles of association, so long as the promoters of companies are allowed to frame their articles of association without supervision. Every other case to which we have referred, and we believe we have referred to most, only tends to establish the truth of the foregoing principle, the existence of which cannot be too generally recognised.

RECENT DECISIONS.

EQUITY.

TRUSTEES' RECEIPT—NOTICE THAT EXECUTORS HAVE ASSUMED THE FUNCTION OF TRUSTEES.

Charlton v. Earl of Durham, L.C., 17 W. R. 995.

When a trustee has received moneys subject to the trust and misappropriated them, the loss occasioned by the breach of trust must, in the usual event of nothing being recoverable from the trustee, fall upon one of two persons, for the most part equally innocent—viz., the *cestui que trust* or the person who paid the money. It is in such cases, therefore, that questions arise as to the validity and sufficiency of trustees' or executors' receipts as discharges to the paying persons. With respect to the liability of the persons paying to see to the application of the money, the law on this point is much simplified by Lord St. Leonards Act (22 & 23 Vict. c. 35, s. 23), 1859, and Lord Cranworth's Act (23 & 24 Vict. c. 145, s. 29), 1860, which, as to trusts created by instruments subsequent to those Acts, render the receipt a complete discharge to the payer, without its being necessary for him to see to the application of the money, unless the instrument declares the contrary. As to older trusts, the old law is still in force, and many years, of course, must elapse before it disappears. The primary rule is, that a person who has in his hands money to which another is entitled is not discharged, except by paying it to the true owner, and, in cases of trust, the *cestuis que trust* are the true owners. In the application, however, of this rule the exceptions are as numerous as the instances, since wherever the contrary is expressed or implied the rule does not hold. It was never clearly ascertained in what cases a power to trustees to give receipts is implied. It is implied where there is a trust for immediate sale, or where the proceeds of sale are not to be paid over to specified parties, but become subject to a special trust (as in the case of most settlements), or where there is a trust to pay debts or legacies (*Stronghill v. Anstey*, 1 De G. M. & G. 650). The case of a *charge*, as distinguished from a devise in trust for payment of debts, is deemed by Mr. Lewin (Lewin on Trusts, 340, and see 332, *et seq.*) important and intricate enough for special examination.

A trust cannot be delegated, and therefore, where there is a trust, the trustees' receipt alone can discharge a party owing money, though it seems that trustees may appoint an agent, their solicitor for instance, to receive the money, and in *Robertson v. Armstrong* (28 Beav. 126), where trustees had authorised their solicitor to receive purchase-money for them and the purchaser paid him, receiving a receipt written by the trustees, the purchaser was exonerated from liability for an error of

the solicitor, who allowed the money to get lost by permitting it to come into the hands of a tenant for life who was not entitled to the corpus.

Moreover, as trusteeship is a joint office, the receipt of one trustee is not sufficient to discharge the paying person, the receipt of all is necessary. In this respect trustees differ from executors. The receipt of one of several executors is a complete discharge (see *Jacomb v. Harwood*, 2 Ves. Sen. 265). But where more than one person is administering an estate, the administrators must be joined in every act, and a receipt by one of two administrators would not be a discharge; for which reason the Court of Probate is reluctant to grant a joint administration.

Under most wills the same individuals are executors as well as trustees, and as soon as the debts have been paid, all executorial acts, in short, completed, they cease to be executors and become trustees. After that time any person dealing with them on the footing of trustees must in his own interest take the receipt of all, and not merely of one, as he might have done if dealing with them previously on the footing of executors. That is on the supposition that the payee has notice that the executorship is at an end. But (and this is the principle in which the principal case turns) the courts will not infer such notice from twenty or thirty years' lapse of time. It has in many cases been argued that the Court would say,—after so long a time there was a very strong probability that all the debts must have been paid, and the lapse of time was enough to put the party on inquiry; but the contrary has been held (See *Sabin v. Heape*, 8 W. R. 120, 27 Beav. 553, and *Wrigley v. Sykes*, 4 W. R. 228, 21 Beav. 337).

In the principal case the testator had held a bond given by the defendant's trustees. Testator died and was represented by his executors. Defendant on coming of age substituted his own bond, dealing with the executors as executors. Afterwards one of the executors called in the money, which was paid to him by the defendant, and the recipient endorsed on the bond his own receipt and a forged signature of his co-executor, and embezzled the money. This was in 1862; the will had been proved in 1849 and in point of fact, the debts having been long since paid, the executors had long since become trustees. On a bill filed by the co-executor and the beneficiaries, Lord Hatherley, affirming Vice-Chancellor James, held that the defendant could not be treated as having notice that the executors had become trustees; consequently, having the receipt of one trustee he was discharged from his liability.

SETTLEMENT BY SETTLOR ON HIMSELF UNTIL BANKRUPTCY.

Hammond v. Barrett, V.C.S., 17 W. R. 1078.

It is well known that a limitation to the husband, if he survive the wife, of an interest determinable on bankruptcy or alienation, cannot in general be attached to the husband's own property, though good as regards the wife's fortune and any property brought into settlement by any other person than the husband (Davidson's Precedents and Forms of Conveyancing, vol. 3, p. 85). This case is an instance of the rule being departed from for adequate reasons. The settled fund comprised a large fund provided by the wife's brother, and a comparatively small sum provided by the husband, and was settled, after the wife's death, on the husband for life, or until bankruptcy or alienation. Under ordinary circumstances the limitation by the settlor to himself of a defeasible interest of this description is regarded as a fraud upon creditors, and therefore void as against the assignee in bankruptcy. But in this case the fund which came from the wife's brother was much the larger of the two, and was a consideration for a stipulation which accompanied the gift, namely, that the entire fund should be settled as already mentioned. We do not remember a similar case to *Hammond v. Barrett*. The cases where the

reservation of a beneficial interest by the husband defeasible upon alienation or bankruptcy have been held void, such as *Phips v. Lord Ennismore* (4 Russ. 131), *Higinbotham v. Holme* (19 Ves. 88), and *Holmes v. Penny* (5 W. R. 132), are all cases where the reservation was solely for the settlor's benefit, and was not purchased by another as in the present instance. The last-mentioned case, however, decides that a man may settle his own property so as to give trustees a discretion to divide it between himself and his wife and children in the event of his bankruptcy, with exclusive power of selection—a decision which, at all events, shows a way by which the operation of this rule may be practically evaded.

COMMON LAW.

CONTRACTS IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE—LEGALITY OF STRIKES—FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

Furrer v. Close, Q.B., 17 W. R. 1120.

The practical importance of this case is much diminished by the provisions of the Act of last session, 32 & 33 Vict. c. 61, for the protection of the funds of trade unions. The judgments, however, deal with questions beyond the scope of that statute, and for this reason, as well as because the statute is only to remain in force until the end of 1870, the case deserves attention.

The point for decision arose under sections 24 and 44 of 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63 (the Friendly Societies Act, 1855). That statute contains various provisions for the management, &c., of friendly societies, and under sections 24 and 44 proceedings may be taken before justices against persons misappropriating the funds of a friendly society, if such society is established for any of certain specified purposes, "or for any purpose that is not illegal." Proceedings were taken before justices against the respondent for misappropriating money of a friendly society, of which the appellant was treasurer. The justices were of opinion that the respondent had misappropriated the money; but they dismissed the charge on the ground that the society was for an illegal purpose, as they thought that the rules of the society, and evidence of its working, showed that it operated in restraint of trade, by protecting and encouraging strikes. The rules were somewhat ambiguous in their wording, and were capable of being applied to purposes only which were within the scope of friendly societies. It was, however, shown by evidence that under these rules the society had in fact given, or was prepared to give, money to support men during strikes, or to prevent their returning to work. It was not shown that any illegal strikes had been supported, or that any illegal means had been used by the society to support any strikes, unless it is the law that all strikes are necessarily illegal.

It seems that there are only two reported cases which have any important bearing on this question: *Hilton v. Eckersley* (6 E. & B. 47), and *Hornby v. Close* (15 W. R. 336). The facts of those cases, however, differ much from the facts in *Furrer v. Close*.

The Court were equally divided and so the decision of the justices was upheld. The judgment of Cockburn, C.J., with which Mellor, J., concurred, relies on the fact that strikes were in fact supported by the society, and seems to assume, though it is not so stated directly, that all strikes are illegal. This view of the law is expressed to be based upon the principle of *Hornby v. Close* and *Hilton v. Eckersley*. Hannan, J., thought that the decision of the justices was wrong, because strikes are not necessarily illegal, and, therefore, supporting men on strike is not necessarily illegal. Hayes, J., also was of opinion that the justices were wrong, but he bases his judgment chiefly on the vagueness of the evidence. He seems to think that if the evidence had been clear as to the giving of money to men on strike to prevent their returning to work he would have agreed with Cockburn, C.J., and Mellor, J.

The precise question in *Furrer v. Close* cannot arise again while 32 & 33 Vict. c. 61 remains in force, for

that statute provides that "an association of persons having rules, agreements, or practices among themselves as to the terms on which they or any of them will or will not consent to employ or to be employed, shall not by reason only that any of such rules, agreements, or practices may operate in restraint of trade," be deemed illegal within section 24 of the Friendly Societies Act.

It will be seen that the scope of this Act is much restricted. It is temporary, and it only applies to a particular section of the Friendly Societies Act. It makes no general alteration in the law. The principles discussed in *Furrer v. Close* are therefore still unsettled, and it seems yet doubtful whether strikes are or are not necessarily illegal.

The following passages from the judgments of Hannen and Hayes J.J. respectively, have more than a merely legal interest:—"I can see that the maintenance of strikes may be against the interest of employers, because they may be thereby forced to yield at their own expense a larger share of profits or other advantages to the employee; but I have no means of judicially determining that this is contrary to the interests of the whole community, and I think that in deciding that it is, and that therefore any act done in its furtherance is illegal, we should be basing our judgment, not on recognised legal principles, but on the opinions of one of the contending schools of political economists;" and Hayes J. says "no doubt the trade of an employer is restrained when workmen decline to take the wages which he is willing to give; but it must be remembered that the men are traders as well as the employer, and it would be an odd way of promoting freedom of trade to hold it an illegal pressure on their part, to endeavour, out of their own savings, to put themselves in a better position, to get what they think a fair price for their labour."

REVIEWS.

The Law of Railways : embracing Corporations, Eminent Domain, Contracts, Common Carriers of Goods and Passengers, Telegraph Companies, Constitutional Law, Investments, &c., &c. Fourth edition. By ISAAC F. REDFIELD, LL.D., Chief Justice of Vermont. Boston: Little, Brown, & Company. 1869.

The law of railways, although one of the most modern branches of law is of great and constantly-increasing importance. It affects more or less a large portion of the whole field of law, involving as it does considerations as to the formation of companies, the taking of land by agreement or compulsion, the status and powers of corporate bodies, the rights and duties of masters, of carriers, of owners of land, or owners of dangerous machinery, and a great many other subjects.

The law of railways has, of course, attracted the attention of text-writers in England. Our books on the subject pretend to no higher merit than that which is due to a well-arranged digest. A comparison of these with Mr. Redfield's book which is now before us, affords an excellent illustration of the difference between English and American legal literature. The chief object of the English books is to be trustworthy digests; that of the American books to be clear expositions of legal principles. A single instance will show the difference between the two methods of treating law.

The power of a railway company to take land compulsorily is treated in Hodges' and in Shelford's books on railways simply under the heading of the statute which gives the power to railway companies, the cases decided on the statute being added. In Mr. Redfield's book this question is discussed under the head of "Eminent Domain," which as he truly says, is a title little found in English books, although often used by writers on international law. It signifies the supreme right of the sovereign power of any state over all the private property within the State in cases where it is expedient that private rights of property should give way to the general good. There can be no doubt that the latter is the more scientific mode of dealing with the subject, although some might deem the former the more practical.

Mr. Redfield deals with every question that can in any

sense be considered as affecting railway companies, and he treats of several branches of law in addition to those contained in Hodges and in Shelford. For instance, besides the usual subjects that directly affect railways, such as the taking of land, the formation and management of the company, &c., &c., he has chapters on the origin and different classes of corporations, on the liability of railway companies for the acts of their servants and agents, and on injuries by fellow-servants. The whole law relating to carriers of goods and passengers is examined, including the general law of bailments for carriage, the meaning of "negligence;" evidence, measure of damages, lien, injuries causing death, &c., &c. The law relating to telegraph companies is also discussed. So wide, indeed, is the scope of the book that there is a section on the measure of damages to which servants wrongfully dismissed are entitled, and another on the right of trustees to invest trust funds in railway securities.

The plan of the work is explained in the preface to the first edition to be to combine the advantages of a mere digest and of a mere treatise upon principles of law. This plan has upon the whole been well carried out over a very extensive field of inquiry, and the book contains the whole law affecting railways in the shape of a number of well-written treatises on the different subjects treated of. The endeavour, however, to combine the opposite merits of a digest and a scientific treatise on law has, we think, in some instances caused no inconsiderable evil in leading the author into a sketchy way of dealing with a subject; some cases being cited, and some principles discussed, but neither treated exhaustively. For instance, in the chapter on the nature of corporations (vol. 1, p. 50, *et seq.*), which commences with an allusion to the laws of Solon, there is no clear explanation of the nature of corporations. A good deal is said about them, and several definitions given; but there is no reference to the difference between a corporation and a partnership, and we doubt whether one ignorant of that difference would learn it from this chapter. So also in the section on injuries causing death (vol. 2, p. 243), there is no explanation of the principle which rendered legislation necessary on the subject—viz., that an action of tort is put an end to by death, and the difficulty where there is a right of action as to the measure of damages, nor is there a good collection of cases; while the topics of contributory negligence, and of injury to fellow-servants are touched upon in this section very unnecessarily, these subjects having been treated of before, when all the cases on these points should have been collected and explained once for all.

There are, besides these, other instances throughout the books of a want of thoroughness in its composition. As in the section on "contracts to transfer stock" (vol. 1, p. 121, n.) a statement is made as to the English law of stock-jobbing, and Sir John Barnard's Act (10 Geo. 2, c. 8), is mentioned as if it were still in force, although it was repealed in 1860. At the same place, also, there is a reference to English cases on the effect of the rules of the Stock Exchange on contracts for the transfer of shares, but the only cases cited are the comparatively old ones of *Stray v. Russell* (2 Ell. & Ell. 592), and *Field v. Lelean*, (6 H. & N. 617), no notice being taken of the more important recent cases, such as *Grisell v. Bristow* (17 W. R. 123), *Coles v. Bristow* (17 W. R. 105), and *Shepherd v. Murphy* (16 W. R. 948). This is the more curious, as generally the late cases have been carefully inserted.

Notwithstanding these defects this work is of real value, and is superior to the majority of English text-books. It deals with the various topics discussed in most cases with much clearness and ability, and a full comprehension of the subject under discussion is usually shown. The matter of which the book is composed is well arranged so far as arrangement is possible, and the bulk of the book which comprises about 1,400 pages in two volumes, is owing to the amount of the subject-matter, and not to any unnecessary diffuseness in its treatment. The great number and length of the notes is, however, somewhat inconvenient, as they contain not only references to cases, but also much important legal matter. It is worth consideration whether the convenience of readers would not be best consulted by incorporating in the text much that is now in the shape of disjointed notes.

Some of the remarks on railway management express with great force the author's views as to the dangers of railway travelling, on which point he appears to have very decided opinions. He says, after speaking of the care with which most Continental lines are managed, "We cannot but

feel surprised that public opinion in America" (and in the note he applies this to England also) "will tolerate such terrible destruction of life, such horrid mangling of bodies and limbs, and literal burning alive as has occurred here within the last few years." We most cordially join in the hope which he expresses, that "the time is not very remote when our courts will be able to place themselves upon the proper theory on this subject, that any person natural or corporate, who undertakes the transportation of passengers by the dangerous element of steam and with the great speed of railway trains must be held responsible for the use of every precaution which any known skill or experience has yet been able to devise, and that passengers are not bound to judge for themselves how many of these precautions it is safe to forego."

We notice that the first 305 pages (with the exception of one section of four pages) of the second volume on the Law of Railways are printed verbatim in the same author's Law of Carriers, and constitute rather more than half of the latter work. The fact that so much of the Law of Carriers is a mere reprint is not noticed. This is not fair to the purchasers of the later books, who may fairly complain when they ascertain that only half of the Law of Carriers is new matter.

COURTS.

BANKRUPTCY COURTS.

MANCHESTER.

The Commissioner has received the following official notification:—"I am directed by the Lord Chancellor to inform you that having further considered the course that should be adopted under section 130 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, he is of opinion that inasmuch as the creditors in the several bankruptcies which may be pending in your court on the 31st December, 1869, could have removed such bankruptcies to the county court, it is fair to consider that they approve of their being proceeded with in your court; and that, therefore, their convenience will be consulted by his Lordship transferring all pending business to the county court of the town in which a district bankruptcy court holds its sittings, unless application be made to the contrary. I am to state that with regard to the appointments for last examinations and first meetings, which have been fixed by you in the ordinary course, that they should be left unmade, with protection given to the 28th January; and that, with regard to the adjournments, they should be made *sine die* with protection as aforesaid, leaving the parties in such cases to apply to the county court to which the bankruptcies may be transferred, to make the appointments.

BIRMINGHAM.

The Commissioner has received the following official notification, with a request that it might be posted up in Court:—"Notice is hereby given, that on the 1st day of January next, or as soon after as conveniently may be, an order will be made, pursuant to section 130 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, for the transfer of all the business of the Court of Bankruptcy for the Birmingham District, held at Birmingham. It is the intention to transfer all the business of the said court, including all bankruptcies which have not been, or shall not be, transferred by creditors, pursuant to the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, to any other county court, to the County Court of Birmingham, held at Birmingham. The assignees, or any parties interested, may, however, at any time before the 20th inst., make application to the said district bankruptcy court, and show cause why any particular matter should be transferred to the London Bankruptcy or to any county court, and the Court of Bankruptcy at Birmingham will report to the Lord Chancellor what in its opinion will be the most convenient court for the further prosecution of the said matter, who, if he thinks fit, will make order accordingly."

In re Edwards Wood, solicitor.

Adjourned last examination and discharge.

Mr. Free appeared for the assignee; Mr. Griffin for an opposing creditor; and Mr. Collis, for the bankrupt.

At a former sitting the Court made an order for special accounts, and it was now stated that the bankrupt had been unable to comply with that order in time for the present examination, in consequence of the death of Mr.

Genever, the accountant. A discussion now arose as to the date to which the sitting should be adjourned, the Court ceasing to exist on the 31st of December.

The COMMISSIONER read an extract from a letter sent by direction of the Lord Chancellor. (The circular is identical with that quoted above, *vide* Manchester Bankruptcy Court.)

On the part of the bankrupt, Mr. Collis wished not to have the case adjourned *sine die*, and Mr. Free did not press for such an order.

Ultimately, his HONOUR adjourned the case for fourteen days.

Re E. A. Ward, solicitor.
Last examination and discharge.

Mr. Rowlands, for the assignee, said that the bankrupt had gone to Canada; and an order for proclamation was consequently made. Mr. Rowland said that the estate would yield a good dividend—probably 20s. in the pound.

COUNTY COURTS.

LAMBETH.

(Before J. Pitt Taylor, Esq., Judge.)

NOV. 30.—*Payne v. Graham.*
Landlord and tenant—Agency.

The plaintiff in this case was tenant to the defendant. In a severe storm the zinc-work on the roof of the house in plaintiff's occupation was torn from its fastenings, and the rain poured in abundance through the opening so caused. The plaintiff immediately sent for a plumber, who, with a couple of assistants, succeeded, during the continuance of the storm, in restoring the zinc to its place, and temporarily fixing it. Two or three days afterwards the plumber, at the request of the plaintiff, put the zinc-work into a proper state of repair, at a cost altogether of £2 14s. 4d. On the plaintiff seeking to deduct this sum from his rent, the landlord refused to allow it because it was for work done without his authority.

Mr. Pitt Taylor said that, as a rule, a tenant could not recover money laid out on his landlord's property without his consent, but a case of pressing emergency was an exception to that rule. The tenant had, however, gone beyond the emergency, which could only be considered as existing during the storm. During the two or three days between the performance of the temporary work and the permanent work there had been time to communicate with the landlord and obtain his authority, if he chose to give it. That had not been done, and the plaintiff could, therefore, only recover the sum of 12s. 3d., the items in the plumber's bill charged for the temporary work done on the day of the storm. The plaintiff was the defendant's agent to that extent, but no further. The judgment was, therefore, for the smaller sum only.

Mr. Duffett, attorney for the plaintiff, asked for costs, but his Honour refused, on the ground that the plaintiff had sued for a much larger sum than he was entitled to. He would be allowed the court fees on the one pound scale.

APPOINTMENTS.

MR. ALBERT KAYE ROLLIT, LL.D., solicitor, of Hull, has been appointed Under-sheriff of Hull, for the ensuing year. Mr. Rollit is a son of Mr. John Rollit, solicitor, of Hull, with whom he is in partnership. He was educated at King's College, London, and matriculated at the London University in January, 1861; he passed his first B.A. examination in 1862, and was confirmed in that degree in the following year, taking a high place in both branches of examination. In 1864 he graduated as LL.B., with high honours, taking the third place in the first class in the "principles of legislation," second in second class in "conveyancing," was alone in the second class in "equity," and second in the first-class in "common law." The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1866, and he received the King's Medal by a resolution of the Senate of London University.

DR. BORLASE has been elected coroner for Helston, in Cornwall, in the room of Mr. W. B. Forfar, solicitor, resigned.

MR. C. KEELING, of the Manchester Bankruptcy Court, has been elected Clerk to the Local Board of Levenshulme, near Stockport, Cheshire.

MR. WILLIAM OVERELL, solicitor, of Leamington, has

been appointed a Perpetual Commissioner for taking the acknowledgments of deeds executed by married women, and also a Commissioner for taking affidavits in the Courts of Queen's Bench and Exchequer.

Mr. GEORGE WISE, solicitor, of Boston, Lincolnshire, has been appointed Clerk to the Donington Turnpike Trustees, in the room of Mr. Henry Harwood, solicitor, resigned. Mr. Wise was certificated as an attorney in Trinity Term, 1862.

Mr. JOHN HESSEL PRIESTLEY, solicitor, of Barton-on-Humber, Lincolnshire, has been elected Solicitor to the Bluecoat Charity in that town, *vice* Mr. Brown, resigned.

Mr. HENRY EDWARD MASON, solicitor, of Barton-on-Humber, has been elected Solicitor to the Greycoat Charity in that town, *vice* Mr. Brown, resigned.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

IMPERIAL LAND COMPANY OF MARSEILLES (LIMITED).

Sir.—The enclosed circular has been sent to me. The call is justly due from me, as I have no doubt it is from the other shareholders.

Is it proper that a firm of solicitors should seek to induce shareholders to engage in litigation and endeavour to evade their liability by the offer of freeing them from the payment of costs? I enclose my name and address, not necessarily for publication, but I leave you to deal with the circular as you deem best.

A SHAREHOLDER.

London, Dec. 1.

8, Old Jewry,

London, 27th November, 1869.

Re The Imperial Land Company of Marseilles (Limited).

Sir.—Summons for balance orders having been served upon the shareholders who have not paid the £1 call made by the liquidators, we have been requested, as solicitors for the Committee of Shareholders, to take the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor as to the legality and propriety of this call.

Combined action being necessary, we shall also be happy to act for you in the matter if you will (by return of post) enclose us the summons you have received. By so doing you will incur no liability to us for costs.—We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

MICHAEL, ABRAHAMS, & ROFFEY.

IRELAND.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

(At Nisi Prius, before the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE and a Special Jury.)

Nov. 26.—*Graham v. Porter.*

The plaintiff, a solicitor of Enniskillen, sought to recover damages for an alleged libel printed and published by him regarding the plaintiff as a professional man. The alleged libel was published in a pamphlet, and the following was the passage complained of:—"Now, what practice can be more dishonest, more worthy of general and strong rebuke, than that of an attorney like Mr. Graham, who takes any case, no matter how bad and how false, to get his trumpery fee, trusting to the chances of law, or the absence of defendant, perhaps, to get an unjust decree against him, or, at all events, to give the greatest annoyance, and often serious loss of obliging him to leave his affairs and appear in a wrangling court." The *inventio* put upon this passage was that the plaintiff had been guilty of dishonest and improper conduct in his profession, and had promoted frivolous and vexatious litigation for the purpose of procuring gain for himself, and had endeavoured by dishonest means to obtain decrees against litigants. The plaintiff also complained of the following passage:—"It is sometimes said that the public feeling against attorneys is not just—that their profession is useful. . . . but readers can judge Mr. Graham's practice by this case. Surely this great evil, this disregard of right or wrong in our courts of law, will continue to thwart and check industry in Ireland till an honest and wholesome public opinion condemns such infamous practices." The defendant pleaded that the publication in question was not a libel, and that it was not printed and published in the defamatory sense alleged.

Sergeant Douse, Fakiner, Q.C., and Holmes for the plaintiff.

Butt, Q.C., and Porter for the defendant.

Verdict for the plaintiff, £100 damages.

OBITUARY.

MR. T. B. BURCHAM.

The death of Mr. Thomas Borrow Burcham, magistrate of the Southwark Police Court, took place at Chingford, Essex, on the 27th November, after a painful and lingering illness, at the age of sixty-two years. Mr. Burcham was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1830, obtaining the third place in the first-class of the Classical Tripos. He was also a Junior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos of the same year. In 1832 he was elected a fellow of his college, and, never marrying, held his fellowship up to the date of his death. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in January, 1843, and went the Norfolk Circuit. He was appointed Recorder of Bedford in 1848, and was also for some years one of the classical examiners and an examiner in mental philosophy in the University of London, but these various posts he resigned in 1856 upon being nominated as a stipendiary magistrate for the metropolitan borough of Southwark, on the death of Mr. Gilbert Abbot A' Beckett.

MR. J. WALESBY.

Mr. Joshua Walesby, solicitor, of Horncastle, Lincolnshire, expired on the 24th November. Mr. Walesby was certificated as an attorney in Hilary Term, 1834, and since 1836 he had held the office of solicitor to the Horncastle New Association, the duties of which he discharged to the satisfaction of his constituents. About eight years ago the members of the association presented him with a costly testimonial of their regard, at a public dinner held in his honour at the Exchange Hall. The late Mr. Walesby was a member of the Metropolitan and Provincial Law Association, and also of the Solicitors' Benevolent Association.

MR. WILLIAM WORMALD.

This gentleman, a solicitor, of Leeds, died on the 20th November, at the age of forty-eight years. Mr. Wormald was for about twenty-five years an assistant in the office of Mr. Robert Barr, clerk to the magistrates of Leeds.

MR. CHARLES SMALLRIDGE.

The death of this gentleman, who held the office of Clerk of the Peace for the City of Gloucester, took place somewhat suddenly on the 22nd of November, in the sixtieth year of his age. Mr. Smallridge had been in feeble health for some time, but was able to attend to his professional duties until within a day or two of his death. He was admitted as an attorney in Michaelmas Term, 1821, and was appointed a proctor of the Consistory Court of Gloucester in 1825. In 1840 he was elected a town councillor, and continued to serve as a member of the Corporation of Gloucester until December, 1851, when he was appointed Clerk of the Peace for that city. He had previously served in the office of Mayor of Gloucester in 1850-1, the year rendered memorable by the opening of the Great Exhibition of London. The office of Clerk of the Peace, rendered vacant by his demise, is in the gift of the Corporation.

MR. J. G. WATKINS, JUN.

Mr. John Gregory Watkins, jun., barrister-at-law, died on the 5th November, aged thirty-two. He was the eldest son of J. G. Watkins, Esq., of Woodfield, Worcestershire, by Elizabeth Randle, the only daughter of John Parker, Esq. He was educated at Eton, and afterwards proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1861. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's-inn in June, 1863, and has since practised on the Oxford Circuit.

MR. R. C. NICHOLL-CARNE.

We have to record the death of Mr. Robert Charles Nicholl-Carne, barrister-at-law, of Nash Manor, in Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, which took place at his seat on the 24th November. The deceased gentleman, who was born in 1806, was the eldest son of the Rev. Robert Nicholl, of Nash Manor and of Dimlands Castle, Rector of Lanmaes (who assumed the name of Carne in 1842), by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Captain C. Loder Carne, R.N., of Nash Manor. He was called to the Bar at the Middle

Temple in June, 1830, and for many years went the South Wales Circuit. In 1849 he was appointed constable of the Castle of St. Quentin, becoming thereby (*ex officio*) perpetual mayor of Cowbridge; he was also a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the shire of Glamorgan. Mr. R. C. Nicholl-Carne married, in 1838, Sarah Jane, daughter and co-heir of the Rev. Nathaniel Poyntz, M.A., of Alvescot House, Oxon. He is succeeded in the proprietorship of Nash Manor by his next brother, Mr. John Whitlock Nicholl-Carne, D.C.L., of Dimlands Castle, a barrister of the Inner Temple, who was a Commissioner in Bankruptcy from 1843 to 1847.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

THE SOLICITORS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of the board of directors of this association was held at the Law Institution, London, on Wednesday last, the 1st inst., Mr. Wm. Strickland Cookson in the chair. The other directors present were Messrs. Harrison, Hedger, Nelson, Rickman, and Torr, Mr. Eiffe, secretary.

Grants of relief, amounting in the whole to £65, were made to several distressed widows of solicitors, members and non-members of the association, and other general business was transacted. The usual anniversary Festival in aid of the institution was appointed to take place in the ensuing year.

LAW STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this society held on Tuesday, the 30th November, the following question was discussed:—"Where one is in possession of title deeds relating to his own lands as well as to the lands of another person, who has no covenant for the production of the title deeds, has such other person a general right in equity to compel the production of the deeds?" The debate was opened by Mr. Gordon in the negative, but after a discussion, in which ten gentlemen took part, the society decided the question in the negative by a majority of 13 to 4. The number of members present was thirty-three.

LAW STUDENTS' JOURNAL.

LECTURES AND LAW CLASSES AT THE INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY.

Mr. H. W. ELPHINSTONE, Lecturer and Reader on Conveyancing, and the Law of Real Property—Monday, Dec. 6, class A; Tuesday, Dec. 7, class B; Wednesday, Dec. 8, class C—4.30 to 6 p.m.

Mr. FITZROY KELLY, Lecturer and Reader on Equity—Friday, Dec. 10, lecture, 6 to 7 p.m.

COURT PAPERS.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

CAUSE LIST.

Sittings after Michaelmas Term, 1869.

Before the LORD CHANCELLOR and the LORDS JUSTICES.

Appeals.

1869.	Cooper v Cooper (J.—Aug. 11)
Gray v Lewis (M.—April 26)	Attorney-General v Wax Chandlers' Co. (R.—Aug. 8)
Moses v Ellis (S.—July 13)	Day v Sittingbourne & Sheerness Ry. Co. (J.—Aug. 24)
Malcolm v Kingston-upon-Hull Dock Co. (S.—July 14)	Thomas v Coke (R.—Sept. 21)
Ives v Shipley Local Board of Health, <i>pr. hd</i> (S.—July 17)	Attorney-General v Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of the Borough of Halifax (J.—Nov. 3)
Wilde v Sennett (S.—July 19)	Burdick v Garrick (S.—Nov. 11)
Rees v Willshire (R.—July 22)	Stone v Thomas m d (by order)
Maltby v Ware (R.—July 24)	Griffith v Basset (J.—Nov. 16)
Simpson v Bathurst, Shepherd v Bathurst (J.—July 30)	Gibbs v Harding (S.—Nov. 22)
Bruce v Garden (J.—Aug. 2)	Blackford v Davis (S.—Nov. 25)
Bowers v Bowers (M.—Aug. 2)	Moore v Craven (S.—Nov. 27)
Mackie v European Assurance Society (M.—Aug. 3)	
Gwynne v Gell (R.—Aug. 9)	
Pearce v Morris (R.—Aug. 11)	

Before the MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

Causes, &c.

Thorp v Sutcliffe. <i>demr</i>	Allaway v The Neath & Brecon Ry. Co. m d
The General Exchange Bank (Limited) v Horner. c	Deare v Soutten. m d
Crickmore v Freestone. m d	Rackham v Gilbert. f c
Atherley v Isle of Wight Ry. Co. and City Bank. m d	Rudyerd v Baker. m d
Boyd v Petrie. c, wit (Dec. 4)	Richardson v Richardson. f e
Clarke v Tanner. c, wit	Phillips v Games. m d
The London & South-Western Ry. Co. v Puleine. m d	Jarrant v Aldham. c
Warrick v The Provost, &c., of Queen's College, Oxford. c, wit	Anderson v Couper. m d
Lloyd v Thomas. m d	Manser v Priddle. f c
Thomson v Anderson. c, wit (Dec. 2)	Gray v The Tottenham and Hampstead Junction Ry. Co. m d
Kirby v Carter. f c & 2 sums. to vary pt hd	In re Willoughby's Estate, Beresford v Cane. f c (short)
Ingle v Goodwin. f c	Bellasis Pasquali. f c (short)
Blyth v Aldham. m d	Turrell v Hocking. f c
Lyle v Lyle. f c	Blaxland v Cripps. m d
Harrison v Bland. f c	Eve v The Newport Pagnell Ry. Co. m d
Pretymen v Swinnerton. c, wit (Dec. 7)	D'Eichthal v Balfour. m d
Taylor v Taylor. m d	Whittaker v Pittis, Smith v Whittaker. f c
Weston v Weston. m d	Blest v Asslin. f c
Aaron v Aaron. c	Henderson v Woods. m d
Butler v Hutton. c	Church v Tucker. m d
Swinnerton v Pretymen. c, wit (Dec. 7)	Church v Tucker. m d
Watson v Maling. m d	Howell v Thomas. f c
Driscoll v Haydock. m d	Westrup v The Joint-Stock Discount Co. (Limited). m d & sums. in the Joint-Stock Discount Co. (Venezuela Bank)
Brooks v Sutton, c, wit (Dec. 14)	Chetwynd v The Viscount Chetwynd. m d
Fuller v Bassett. m d	Bevington v Cutler. m d (short)
Wooliscroft v Forrester. m d	McCreight v Foster. m d
Lister v Lister. c	
Scott v Atkinson. f c	
Mattingly v Stacy. f c	
McCreight v Foster. m d	

Before the Vice-Chancellor W. M. JAMES.

Causes, &c.

Fenwick v Bulman. <i>demr</i>	Clack v Clack. f c
Crawther v Crowther. f c	Collier v Collier. f c
Drewry v Drewry. m d	Webb v Bradley. c
Hook v Wix. c (Dec. 10)	Dewes v King. f c
Baker v Booth. m d	Gee v Pritchett. f c
Durrant v Maber. m d, pt hd (Dec. 10)	Chillingworth v Chillingworth. sp c
Chapman v Chapman. c, pt hd (Dec. 6)	Isaacson v Harwood. f c
Wallingen v Wallinger. m d	Lewis v Davis. m d
Croft Kaye, Bart. m d	Richardson v Smith. m d
Mackie v Darling. m d	Williams v Games. m d
Kirkby v Phillips. f c	Wright v Carr. f c
Nash v Howell. m d	Judd v Hart. m d
Eborall v Forrest. f c & sums	Cutter v Hart. m d
The City Bank v Luckie. c	Carr v Metropolitan Ry. Co. m d
Jackson v The Peterborough, Wisbeach, & Sutton Ry. Co. m d	Sanctus v Hammond. m d
Williamson v The Peterborough, Wisbeach, & Sutton Ry. Co. m d	Lamb v Pollen. m d
Dicconson v Talbot. c, wit (2nd cause day)	Howard (pauper) v Joel Ellis. c
Maw v Thompson. m d	David Thomas v Thomas. m d
Clark v Treherne. f c	Hanbury v Yeomans. m d
Gowing v Turner. f c	Goff v The Newport Pagnell Ry. Co. m d
Cooke v Aveline. m d	Bourton v Williams. m d
Casement v Saffery. f c	Gowing v Parker. m d (short)
Percy v Coghlan. m d	Blake v Boucher. m d
Goodman v Schofield. f c	Brigstocke v The Isle of Wight Ry. Co. m d
Bates v Larrard. ap from Derbyshire County Court	Herbert v Pitt. f c
	Worthington v Williamson. f c
	Rickinson v Wilkinson. m d

Before the Vice-Chancellor Sir RICHARD MALINS.

Causes, &c.

Hall v Woolley. <i>demr</i>	Fothergill v Davies. c (2 Dec.)
Lambert v The Northern Ry. of Buenos Ayres Co. (Limited). <i>demr</i>	Redgrave v Strevens. m d, pt hd
The International Bank (Limited) v Gladstone. m d	Shippey v Hocombe. c
Earl Beauchamp v Winn. c wit	Stevenson v Barugh. m d
Holden v Hart. m d, pt hd	Ormerod v Northern Ry. of Buenos Ayres. m d, set down at request of defendant Co.
Gillett v Game. f c & sums to vary and petn (Dec. 7)	Calrow v Kelday. c, wit (Dec. 13)
Poupart v Stones. c (short)	Wood v Green. c, wit

Hedges Distillery Co. (Limited) v Doulton. c, wit (Dec. 13)	Portway v Glasscock. m d	Champneys v Holmes. m d	Greenwood v Field. m d
Earl Vane v Ridgen. m d	Carrow v Ferrier. c, set down at request of dft.	The Merchant Banking Co. of London (Limited) v Maud. m d	The Attorney-General v The Mercers' Co. c
Radmore v Gill. m d	Alexander v Gage. m d	Reynolds v Reynolds. m d	Moye v Sparrow. m d
Moulson v Moulson. c	Trevelyan v Attorney-Gen. c	Gray v Gauntlett. m d	Goold v Goold. f c
Watkins v The Long Ashton District Highway Board. m d	Denison v Tattersall, Denison v Cropper. f e	Duncombe v Cousins. m d	Bibby v Diesonson. c
Attorney-General v Gee. c, wit	Kellogg v Dansey. m d	Clarke v Smith. m d	Whitburne v Wynne. m d
Wheatley v The Westminster Brymbo Coal & Coke Co. (Limited) v d (Dec. 6.)	Gutch v The Metropolitan Ry. Co. m d	Turner v The Ringwood Highway Board. m d	Emmott v Booth. m d
Cull v Ingles. c, wit (Dec. 3)	Western v Western. f c (short) and petn	Browne v Lawson. f e	Trimingham v Maud. m d
Oldaeres v Oldaeres. m d	Nixey v Roffey. c	Head v Walls. m d	Carter v Holt. f e
Rudge v The Union Bank of London. m d	Waterlow v Burt. f c and 2 sums, to vary	Taylor v Acton. m d	Davies v Davies. m d
Grover v Foster, Bart. m d	Skelton v Eland. m d	Laskie v Williams. c	Hopgood v Parkin. c
Zimmerman v The Metropolitan Ry. Co. m d	Rayment v Puxley. f c (short)	Perry-Herrick v Dowager Lady Lanesborough. f c	Wilkinson v Schneider. In re Maria le Blanc, deceased.
Terry v Clarke. m d	Page v Ward. c, wit	The Marine Investment Co. (Limited) v Haviside. c, wit	Wilkinson v Schneider. f c
Kenwood v Poole. m d	Toynbee v Humphries. m d	Perceval v Perceval. f c	Hiatt v Hillman. c
Scotsen v Robinson. m d	Jones v Jones. m d	Bird v Harris. m d	Fell v Lloyd. m d
Campbell v The Mayor, &c., of Liverpool. m d	Dawson v Cropper. f c	Jackson v Crick. f c	Dewrance v Dewrance. f c
Lee v The Lancashire & Yorkshire Ry. Co. c, wit	Leaver v Sinclair. m d	Lane v Brown. m d	Wight v Wight. f c
Bourne v Hancock. m d	Painter v Turner. m d	Aplin v Nichols. m d	Upperton v Nickolson. m d
Stewart v Sanderson. m d	Thomas v Aaron. m d	Rolf v Smith. m d	Swift v Wenman. m d
Cope v Clark. m d	Wildes v Capel. c	Gwyn v Edwardes. m d	Atherstone v Gray. f c
Hargreaves v Gledhill. c, wit	Muggeridge v Adams. f c	Valle v Mayer. m d	Tisley v Tagg. m d (short)
Boyle v Robinson. m d	Vant v Scott. m d	Alcock v Gill. c	The Grand Junction Canal Co. v Shugar. m d
Sharp v Longford. c	Wren v Greening. m d	Cavan v Nicholson. f c	Carpmael v Carvell. m d
Hallward v Cordery. m d	Brown v Macnicol. m d	Guest v Milnes. f c	Bensley v Bensley. f c
Chubb v Stretch. m d	Lockitt v Lockitt. m d	Frith v The Metropolitan Ry. Co. m d	Cadman v Wright. re-hearing on f c
Shaw v Shaw. m d	Vaughan v The Metropolitan Ry. Co. m d	Metcalfe v Hewett. m d	Smith v Fisher. c
Bowen v Bradley. c	Wright v Losh. f c	Isaac v Hughes. f c	The Bombay, Baroda & Central India Ry. Co. v The Metropolitan Ry. Co. m d
Hazell v Barker. m d	Rowley v Woodhead. m d	Isaac v Hughes. f c	McCracken v Forbes. m d
Denny v Hancock. m d	Pillinger v The Metropolitan Ry. Co. m d	Bromley v Sir F. Kelly, Knight, and Others. m d	Hemery v Gidley. m d
Story v Bowles. m d	Richardson v Younge. c	McCraw v Jones. m d	Chapman v Collins. m d (short)
Wildes v Dudlow. c	Machin v Darwin. m d (short)	Hewes v Lord Dacre. m d	Morgan v Morgan. m d
Cooper v Williams. c, wit	Barton v Bockett. c	Hosking v Alison. m d	Peacock v Eastland. m d
Suthers v Jubb. m d	Coulthard v Hussey. m d	Baylis v Howard. c	Lawson v The National Savings Bank Association (Limited). g
Goddard v Shaw. f c	Bruton v Bruton. f c	Hoffman v Postill, trial before the Court without a jury.	Purnell v The National Savings Bank Association (Limited). c
Powell v Naish. m d	Western v Bushby. m d (short)	George v Symons. f c	Hazell v Watts. m d (short)
Mallinson v Siddle. m d	Caldecott v Perrin. m d	Dalton v Vaughan. m d	Edmondson v Kilshaw. f c
Knapping v Tomlinson, Knapping v Bannester. f c (S.O.)	Gibbes v Pengilley. m d	Williams v The Llanelli Ry. & Dock Co. m d	Fullagar v Fullagar. m d
	Tyrrell v Lesson. c	Whitehouse v Cross. m d	Plant v Daniel. f c
	Boss v Hopkinson. m d	Croxton v May. m d	Jerningham v The Metropoli-
	Reynold v Stanley. f c	Turner v Trower. m d	tan Ry. Co. m d
	Bennet v Jackson. m d	Turner v Trower. m d	Rotch v French. f c
		The London & Brazilian Bank (Limited) v Jeffries. c	Davies v Hughes. sp c
		Clemow (pauper) v Geach. c	Bluett v Wood. f c
		The Glamorganshire Canal Navigation Co. v Boyle. c	
		Rayne v The Madras Coffee Co. (Limited). m d	
		Clarke v Kennerley. c	
		The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co. v Wilson. m d (S.O.)	
		Brown v Stroud. c	
		Bankart v Tennant. m d	
		Umbers v Jaggard. sp c	
		The West of England Brewery Co. (Limited) v Ross. c, wit	
		Johnston v Renton. m d	
		Johnston v Parsey. m d	

Before the Vice-Chancellor SIR JOHN STUART.
Causes, &c.

Deeks v Bayley. demr
Chichester v The Marquis of Donegal and others. exons
Same v Same. exons
Finney v Godfrey. exons
Stamp v Anderson. c (not before Dec. 10)

Anderson v Stamp. c
Elwon v Spark. m d
Parkes v Stevens. m d (Dec. 2)
Bradford v Bradford. c, wit (Dec. 3)

Hudson v Johnson. m d (not before Dec. 5)

Matterson v Baerstmann. m d

Montgomery v Floyd. c

Weyman v Carter. m d

Glover v Moore. c

Tippett v Fiddly. m d

Silver v Udall. m d

Trappes v Mordeith. m d

Chadwick v McKenna. m d

Adamson v Chadwick. m d

McKenna v Chadwick. m d

Tooth v Banks. c (not before Dec. 10)

Warden v Mayor, &c., of Kingston-upon-Hull. m d

Eade v Morgan. c

Musgrave v Hart. m d

Hawkes v Hawkes. m d

Phillipps v Bradgate. m d

Cartwright v Hewit. m d

Swainson v Jefferson. m d

Jarrold v Heywood. c, wit, pt hd

Higgins v Burman. m d

The North Eastern Ry. Co. v Jackson. c (not before Dec. 6)

Richards v Wicks. m d	Johnston v Holmes. m d	Greenwood v Field. m d
Edwards v Kirkland. m d	The Merchant Banking Co. of London (Limited) v Maud. m d	The Attorney-General v The Mercers' Co. c
Low v Walker. m d	Reynolds v Reynolds. m d	Moye v Sparrow. m d
Hughes v Hughes. c	Gray v Gauntlett. m d	Goold v Goold. f c
Hughes v Jones. c	Duncombe v Cousins. m d	Bibby v Diesonson. c
Smith v Westall. m d	Clarke v Smith. m d	Whitburne v Wynne. m d
Artis v Hodkinson. m d	Turner v The Ringwood Highway Board. m d	Emmott v Booth. m d
Cousens v Cousens. m d	Browne v Lawson. f e	Trimingham v Maud. m d
Toynbee v Holland. c	Head v Walls. m d	Carter v Holt. f e
Yolland v Holland. c	Taylor v Acton. m d	Davies v Davies. m d
Jay v Montague. m d	Laskie v Williams. c	Hopgood v Parkin. c
Emslie v Bourstier. m d	Perry-Herrick v Dowager Lady Lanesborough. f c	Wilkinson v Schneider. In re Maria le Blanc, deceased.
Lyon v Faithful. c	The Marine Investment Co. (Limited) v Haviside. c, wit	Wilkinson v Schneider. f c
Teden v Langmead. m d	Perceval v Perceval. f c	Hiatt v Hillman. c
Norton v Townsend. m d	Bird v Harris. m d	Fell v Lloyd. m d
Low v Evans. m d	Jackson v Crick. f c	Dewrance v Dewrance. f c
Dugdale v Meadows. m d	Lane v Brown. m d	Upperton v Nickolson. m d
Freeman v Pope. m d	Aplin v Nichols. m d	Swift v Wenman. m d
Clavering v Everett. c	Rolf v Smith. m d	Atherstone v Gray. f c
Kemp v Miller. m d	Gwyn v Edwardes. m d	Tisley v Tagg. m d (short)
Turner v Turner. m d	Valle v Mayer. m d	The Grand Junction Canal Co. v Shugar. m d
Turner v Trower. m d	Alcock v Gill. c	Carpmael v Carvell. m d
	Plant v Daniel. f c	Bensley v Bensley. f c
	Jerningham v The Metropoli-	Cadman v Wright. re-hearing on f c
	tan Ry. Co. m d	Smith v Fisher. c
	Rotch v French. f c	The Bombay, Baroda & Central India Ry. Co. v The Metro-
	Davies v Hughes. sp c	politan Ry. Co. m d
	Bluett v Wood. f c	McCracken v Forbes. m d

Mr. Robert Baxter, solicitor, intends delivering an address upon the Ecumenical Council on Sunday evening, at the Young Men's Christian Association, Aldersgate-street.

Messrs. Sanderson & Campbell, solicitors, of Warwick, are candidates for the office of Clerk to the Magistrates of that division, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. F. Tibbits. In the meantime, Mr. Sanderson has consented to perform the duties of clerk until Mr. Tibbits' successor is appointed.

THE FACULTY OF ADVOCATES AND THE VACANCY ON THE BENCH.—At a recent meeting of the Faculty of Advocates, it was unanimously resolved, on the motion of Mr. Millar, Q.C., seconded by Mr. Jameson, Sheriff of Aberdeenshire, to request the Dean of Faculty to call the attention of the Court to suggested improvements in the arrangements connected with the Summary Debate Roll in the Outer House; and, further, that, in the opinion of the Faculty, continued delay in filling up the vacancy on the bench caused by the death of Lord Manoel is not consistent with the due and efficient administration of justice.—*Scotch Paper.*

RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.—An important case has lately been re-heard before Mr. Greene, judge of the Bolton County Court. The action was originally brought by Mr. Corbridge, waste dealer, Blackburn, to recover 30s. from the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, under the following circumstances: In April last the plaintiff, who was the holder of a second-class contract ticket, went to the Bolton station for the purpose of proceeding to Blackburn. All the second-class carriages, however, were full, and the company's servants refusing to find him a seat in other than a third-class carriage, Mr. Corbridge went to Blackburn in a cab. This cost him 20s., and he alleged that he sustained an additional loss of 5s. 6d. by reason of not being at his place of business in time. The court awarded him 20s. damages; and on a new trial yesterday, at the instigation of the defendants, this decision was reaffirmed, and the plaintiff was allowed costs, amounting to £12 to £15.—*Daily Paper.*

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

LAST QUOTATION, DEC. 3, 1869.
[From the Official List of the actual business transacted.]

3 per Cent. Consols, 93½	Annuities, April, '85, 11 15-16
Ditto for Account, Jan. 6, 92½	Do. (Red Sea T.) Aug. 1868
3 per Cent. Reduced 92½	Ex Bills, £1000, — per Ct. 9 p.m.
New 3 per Cent., 92½	Ditto, £500, Do. — 9 p.m.
Do. 3d per Cent., Jan. '94 76	Ditto, £100 & £200, — 9 p.m.
Do. 2d per Cent., Jan. '94 76	Bank of England Stock, 4½ per
Do. 5 per Cent., Jan. '78	Ct. (last half-year) 238
Annuities, Jan. '80 —	Ditto for Account.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

India Stk., 10d p Ct. Apr. 74, 213	Ind. Env. Fr., 5 p C., Jan. '72 105½
Ditto for Account	Ditto, 5d per Cent., May. '79 110½
Ditto 5 per Cent., July. '80 115	Ditto Debentures, per Cent.
Ditto for Account, —	April, '64 —
Ditto 4 per Cent., Oct. '88 100½	Do. Do., 5 per Cent., Aug. '73 104½
Ditto, ditto, Certificates, —	Do. Bonds, 4 per Ct., £1000 25 p.m.
Ditto Enfaced Ppr., 4 per Cent. 92	Ditto, ditto, under £1000, 25 p.m.

RAILWAY STOCK.

Shares	Railways.	Paid.	Closing prices
Stock	Bristol and Exeter	100	75
Stock	Caledonian	100	79½
Stock	Glasgow and South-Western	100	10½
Stock	Great Eastern Ordinary Stock	100	36½
Stock	Do., East Anglian Stock, No. 2	100	7
Stock	Great Northern	100	108½
Stock	Do., A Stock	100	107
Stock	Great Southern and Western of Ireland	100	94
Stock	Great Western Original	100	55½
Stock	Do., West Midland—Oxford	100	35
Stock	Do., do.—Newport	100	33
Stock	Lancashire and Yorkshire	100	12
Stock	London, Brighton, and South Coast	100	45½
Stock	London, Chatham, and Dover	100	16
Stock	London and North-Western	100	121½
Stock	London and South-Western	100	94
Stock	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	100	53½
Stock	Metropolitan	100	82
Stock	Midland	100	119½
Stock	Do., Birmingham and Derby	100	87
Stock	North British	100	33½
Stock	North London	100	119
Stock	North Staffordshire	100	58½
Stock	South Devon	100	42
Stock	South-Eastern	100	77
Stock	Taff Vale	100	156

* A receives no dividend until 6 per cent. has been paid to B.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The funds have been heavy and dull this week, owing, it is everywhere said, to the troublesome aspect of Irish sedition, coupled with the inaction of the Government. Railways are rather stronger than the funds. Foreign securities have been inactive, but show a tendency to improvement.

This week has been issued, the prospectus of the Danubian Navigation Company (Lim.). The object is to acquire and extend the lighterage business in grain and other goods now carried on by Mr. Carnegie on the Danube, by means of large iron vessels towed by steam tugs. The capital is fixed at £50,000, in 5,000 shares of £10 each, and the entire amount is to be paid up on application and on allotment.

The salary of the Town Clerk of Barnsley (Mr. Peacock) has been fixed by the Town Council at £300 per annum.

The Prussian Lower House have just passed bills making the validity of marriages exclusively dependent upon registration before the judge, and introducing trial by jury for all political and Press offences.

Mr. Franklin Lushington has been appointed to the police magistracy vacant by the death of Mr. Burcham. Mr. Lushington was called to the Bar in January, 1853. He was for three years a member of the Supreme Council of Justice in the Ionian Islands, and at present belongs to the Midland Circuit. He was formerly a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, having been Senior Classic and First Chancellor's Medallist in 1849. Mr. Burcham was Third Classic in 1830, and was also a fellow of the same college. It is singular that twice running this appointment should fall to an eminent classic and fellow of Trinity.

The Civil Tribunal of Milan has just given its decision in a cause of some importance to English families, which has for some time been before it, between "La nobile Signora Carolina Augusta Tibaldi," born in London, of an English father, and a Scotch mother, and "Il nobile Signor Albano Gobetti," of Rovigo, now resident at Cairo as adjutant in the service of the Prince Hereditary of Egypt. Madame Gobetti, the plaintiff in the case through her counsel, Signor Radius, asked the court to

annul the marriage with Gobetti, which took place November 7, 1864, in the English Church, Milan, not the Waldensian Church, as stated in one or two journals. The court, after a full consideration of the case, decided accordingly, declaring the marriage invalid on several grounds:—1. the minority of the plaintiff at the time of the marriage; 2. her having no legal representative on the occasion; 3. due notice not having been given of the marriage; 4. the officiating clergyman not belonging to the religious persuasion of either of the parties; and 5. the marriage having been celebrated in a city in which neither of the contracting parties resided, or had passed the legal period in such cases.—*Northern Paper*.

ELECTIVE JUDICIARY.—The State of New York was, we believe, the first to open the judicial office to the choice of the people by annual election. It is now proposed by a new constitution, which is shortly to be submitted to the direct vote of the people, to provide for the establishment of a Court of Appeal, to consist of seven judges holding their office for fourteen years. This would be a great improvement, but it is further proposed, after 1873, to vest the appointments of these judges in the Governor of the State, to be held during good behaviour. The better class of the profession and order-loving citizens are anxiously looking forward to a return to the old English system, by which alone, as is remarked in a leading American law periodical, "the Bench can permanently retain its independence or its respectability." The evils resulting from the present system and the corruptions of the judiciary of New York were some time ago exposed in the most scorching way by the *American Law Review*, in language which seemed to despair of any improvement. When, however, a nation, boastful and bigoted though it be, begins to acknowledge that it has made mistakes, there is still it may be hoped a chance of improvement.—*Canada Law Journal*.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CLARK—On Dec. 1, the wife of Alfred Clark, of 31, Addison-gardens, South Kensington, and 4, Lincoln's-inn-fields, of a son.

KENHICK—On Nov. 29, at 6, Percy Villas, Campden-hill, Kensington, the wife of George Kenrick, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALDHAM—HUXLEY—On Nov. 30, at St. Pancras, Harcourt H. Aldham, Solicitor, to Emily, daughter of the late Thomas Huxley, Esq., of the Middle Temple, and Camden-road.

GOODVEE—KNOLYNS—On Nov. 23, at Christ Church, Clifton, Lewis Arthur Goodeve, Barrister-at-Law, of the Middle Temple, and Advocate of the High Court at Calcutta, to Florence Everilda, youngest daughter of the late Thomas John Knowlys, Esq., of Heysham Tower, Lancashire.

HUNTER—OLIVER—On Nov. 25, at the parish church, Whitwell, Isle of Wight, Mark William Hunter, Barrister-at-Law, of Lincoln's-inn, to Elizabeth Hannah, younger daughter of the late Captain Sir Robert Oliver, R. N.

MELLOR—BAZELEY—On Nov. 11, at St. Martin's Church, Liskeard, William Chandley John Mellor, Solicitor, of Huntingdon, to Mary, second daughter of Augustus Bazeley, Esq., Liskeard.

DEATHS.

BURCHAM—On Nov. 27, at his residence, Sunnyside, Chingford, Essex, Theos. Borrow Burcham, Esq., M.A., late Stipendiary Magistrate at the Southwark Police Court, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, in his 62nd year.

HOOKER—On Nov. 27, at Queenborough, in the Isle of Sheppey, Edward Hooker, Esq., Solicitor, formerly of Sheerness, aged 77.

WATKINS—On Nov. 5, J. G. Watkins, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Oxford Circuit, aged 32.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—**GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.**—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packet's, labelled—JAMES EPSS & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, London.—(ADVT.)

LONDON GAZETTES.

Binding up of Joint-Stock Companies.

FRIDAY, NOV. 26, 1869.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Tremadoc and Saltoun slate Company (Limited).—Petition for winding up, presented Nov 20, directed to be heard before the Master of the Rolls on Dec 4. Cooke, Serjeant's-inn, Chancery-lane, solicitor for the petitioner.

UNLIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Bank of London and National Provincial Insurance Association.—Petition for winding up, presented Nov 25, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor James on Dec 4. Ashurst & Co, Old Jewry, solicitors for the petitioner.

STANNARIES OF CORNWALL.

South Trevenna Tin and Copper Mining Company (Limited).—The Vice-Warden has, by an order dated Nov 22, ordered that the above company be wound up. Chilcott, Truro, for Fowler, Plymouth, solicitor for the petitioner.

TUESDAY, Nov. 30, 1869.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Oil and Tallow Refining Company (Limited).—Vice-Chancellor Malins has, by an order dated Nov 19, ordered that the above company be wound up. Snell, George-st, Mansion-house, solicitor for the petitioner.

Spence's Patent Non-conducting Composition and Cement Company (Limited).—Petition for winding up, presented Nov 27, directed to be heard before the Master of the Rolls on Dec 11. Sparham, St Benet-pi, Gracechurch-st, solicitor for the petitioner.

UNLIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Bank of London and National Provincial Insurance Association.—Petition for winding up, presented Nov 26, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor James on Dec 11. Chilton & Co, Chancery-lane, for W. & A. F. Morgan, Birm, solicitors for the petitioners.

Friendly Societies Dissolved

FRIDAY, Nov. 26, 1869.

Tradesmen and Mechanics Friendly Society, Angel Inn, Basingstoke, Hants. Nov 24.

TUESDAY, Nov. 30, 1869.

Llandrillo-in-Rhos Female Friendly Society, Swan Hotel, Mochdre. Nov 26.

Creditors under Estates in Chancery.

Last Day of Proof.

FRIDAY, Nov. 26, 1869.

Bennett, Geo Weedon, Osborn-pl, Blackheath, Jeweller. Dec 24. Jenkins v Bennett. M. R. Keene & Marsland, Lower Thames-st.

Bewick, Thos, Manc Sheriff's Officer. Dec 31. Bewick v Bewick, V.C. James. Henderson & Redhead, Fenborough-st.

Beville, Webster Oxford, Richmond, Surrey, Gent. Dec 20. Beville v Beville, M. R. Oldrieve, Berners-st.

Boulton, Celia Maria, Marlborough-rd, Widow. Dec 13. Re Boulton, V.C. Stuart. Paterson & Co, Chancery-lane.

Dunn, Mary Ann, Clifton, Bristol, Widow. Dec 20. Cooke & Curtis, V.C. Stuart. Cooke & Sons, Bristol.

Flowers, Peter, London, Gent. Jan 7. Fowke v Briggs, M. R. Firth, Thos, Hartford Lodge, Cheshire, Banker. Dec 31. Firth v Firth, V.C. James. Hall & Janson, Manch.

James, Thos, Clarbenton, Pembrokeshire, Farmer. Dec 23. James v James, V.C. James. Campbell, Warwick-st, Regent-st.

Trotman, Joseph, Bath. Jan 10. Turner v Trotman, V.C. Stuart. Wasbrough, Bristol.

Wilkinson, Stephen Edwd, Mansfield, Notts. Dec 24. Langham v Gamble, V.C. James. Cook Derby.

TUESDAY, Nov. 30, 1869.

Alexander, Andrew, Willeden, Middx, Gent. Dec 24. Froggatt v Woodrow, M.R. Donne, Princes-st, Spitalfields.

Dean, Geo Wm Cumming, New Broad-st, Solicitor. Dec 31. Mead v Dean, V.C. James. Blewitt, New Broad-st.

Heape, Eliz, Bordesley, nr Birm. Dec 23. Baynham v Heape, M.R. Burman, Birm.

Thomas, Anne, Aberdare, Glamorgan, Widow. Jan 7. Griffiths v Thomas, M.R. James, Merthyr Tydfil.

Creditors under 22 & 23 Vict. cap. 35.

Last Day of Claim.

FRIDAY, Nov. 26, 1869.

Avery, Saml, Hay Ead Farm, Stafford, Farmer. Dec 31. Crabb, Rugeley.

Barratt, Sarah, Cheetham-hill, Manch, Widow. Jan 10. Marsh & Co, Warrington.

Champion, John, Rodmersham, Kent, Farmer. Jan 6. Johnson, Faversham.

Coy, John Underwood, Vincent-ter, Islington, Gent. Jan 6. Reed & Co, Gresham-st.

Crabtree, Richd, Lumb, Lancashire, Woollen Manufacturer. Dec 24. Hall, Bacup.

Ellis, Saml, Walton, York, General Carrier. Jan 1. Burrell, Wakefield.

Gill, John, Merton-cum-Gratton, York, Farmer. Jan 15. Hirst & Capes, Boroughbridge.

Hairs, Geo, Little Distaff-lane, Cannon-st, Warehousesman. Dec 30. Townend, Queen-st, Cheapside.

Harrison, Agnes, Bankfield, nr Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancashire, Widow. Dec 27. Houler, Preston.

Harvey, Dame Charlotte Mary, Norwich, Widow. Jan 1. Kerrison & Frison, Norwich.

Jardine, Wm, Anderton, Cheshire, Agent. Jan 10. Green, Northwich.

Lovett, Giles, Gloucester-rd, South Kensington, Gent. Dec 20. Lawrie & Keen, Dean's-ct, Doctors'-common.

Mann, Alice, Kingston-upon-Hull, Spinster. Jan 1. Dryden & Son.

Mason, Wm, Darlington, Durham, Gent. Jan 15. Hunton, Richmond.

Newby, Fras, Leek, Stafford, Widow. Jan 1. Hooks & Allen, Leek.

Newcome, Rachel Catherine, Bath, Spinster. Dec 31. Stone & Co, Bath.

Payne, John, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Gent. Dec 22. Mathews, Bedford-row.

Penson, Richd, Willington, Warwick, Farmer. Jan 1. Hancock & Hiron, Shipston-on-Stour.

Potter, John, Southwark-bridge-rd, Wheelwright. Dec 31. Saffary & Huntley, Tooley-st, Southwark.

Reeves, Mary, Rowledge, Surrey, Widow. Dec 17. Lethbridge & Son, Abingdon-st, Westminster.

Reeves, Thos, Rowledge, Surrey. Dec 17. Lethbridge & Son, Abingdon-st, Westminster.

Rou, Jane, Bath, Widow. Dec 31. Stone & Co, Bath.

Tuckey, Geo, Colerne, Wilts, Carrier. Jan 1. Little & Little Bath.

Wrightup, Thos, Paworth Hall, Norfolk. Dec 15. Keith & Co, Norwich.

TUESDAY, Nov. 30, 1869.

Beer, Chas, Bath, Coachman. Dec 31. Stone & Co, Bath.

Bromley, Emily Bertha, Belgrave-rd, Pimlico. Feb 1. Horn & Murray, King's-st, St James's.

Buttery, John Armitage, Horsforth, York, Woolstapler. Dec 31.

Snowden & Son, Leeds.

Cookson, Thos, Stretford, Lancashire, Farmer. Dec 31. Simpson, Manch.

Crick, Jeffry, Sapiston, Suffolk, Farmer. Dec 21. Cross, Botendale.

Dearberg, John Bouj, David, Ladbrooke-crescent, Notting-hill. Jan 1.

Matthews & Co, Bucklersbury.

Dickson, Ann, Cross-st, Islington, Widow. Jan 4. Marden, Newgate-st.

Dickson, John, Charles-st, Liverpool-rd, Islington, Accountant. Jan 4.

Marden, Newgate-st.

Early, Hy, Simpson, Ryde, Isle of Wight, Gent. Jan 1. Hearn & Fardell, Ryde.

Ellwand, Richd, Pudsey, York, Gent. Dec 31. Snowden & Sons, Leeds.

Haffenden, Thos, Hanwell, Middlesex. Feb 1. Haffenden, Hanwell.

Harker, Robt, Seamer, York, Gardener. Jan 1. Nesfield, Scarborough.

Harvey, Chas, Hemus-ter, King's-nd, Chelsea, Gent. Jan 10. Thomas, St James's-sq.

Haslehurst, Alfd, Rosario, South America, Merchant. March 31.

Stibbard & Beck, East India-avenue, Leadenhall-st.

Hemsley, Geo, Yalding, Kent. Dec 15. Parker & Co, for Hinds, Gondhur.

Legard, Jas, Anlaby, West Cowes, Isle of Wight. Captain R. N. Feb 26. Woolley, Loughborough.

Middleton, Wm, Moreton Morrell, Warwick, Farmer. Feb 1. Field, Leamington Priors.

Odel, Gregory, Ravenstone, Northampton, Farmer. Jan 15. Becke & Green, Northampton.

Smith, Wm, Anderton, Cheshire, Ship Carpenter. Jan 1. Fletcher, Northwich.

Stark, Thomazine, Monkton, Kent, Widow. Jan 1. Wightwick & Co, Canterbury.

Swintold, John, Minster Abbey, Kent, Gent. Dec 31. Kingsford & Dorman, Essex-st, Strand.

Toft, Mary, Kingston-upon-Hull, Widow. Jan 15. Lee & Thorney, Hull.

Weston, Wm, Battle, Sussex, Surgeon. Jan 20. Sheppard, Battle.

Wilson, Joseph, Birm, Lime Merchant. Dec 31. Sargent, Birm.

Wilson, John, Scarborough, York, Builder. Jan 18. Nesfield, Scarborough.

Deeds registered pursuant to Bankruptcy Act, 1861.

FRIDAY, Nov. 26, 1869.

Addicott, Thos, sen, & Amos Wright Allen, Nottingham, Drapers. Oct 27. Comp. Reg Nov 23.

Andrews, Chas, jun, Gravesend, Kent, Saddler. Oct 29. Comp. Reg Nov 23.

Bailey, Matthew, Salford, Lancashire, Smith. Oct 23. Asst. Reg Nov 25.

Ball, Jas, Whiteside, Blackpool, Lancashire, Cabinet Maker. Oct 14. Comp. Reg Nov 26.

Barrett, Benj, Oxford-st, Manufacturer of Travelling Equipage. Nov 12. Comp. Reg Nov 23.

Berry, Joseph, Slaitwhaite, nr Huddersfield, York, Woolen Manufacturer. Nov 6. Asst. Reg Nov 24.

Bird, Joseph, Swinton, York, Grocer. Oct 15. Comp. Reg Nov 25.

Borton, Fras Carr, Manch, Gent. Nov 8. Comp. Reg Nov 26.

Brooke, Geo Dumont, Nottingham, Merchant. Nov 10. Comp. Reg Nov 24.

Bunce, Wm, & Thos Bunce, Chalk Farm-nd, Drapers. Oct 29. Asst. Reg Nov 25.

Carliens, Benj Benoit, Manch, Tailor. Nov 24. Comp. Reg Nov 26.

Colbeck, Christopher, Kingston-upon-Hull, Joiner. Oct 26. Asst. Reg Nov 22.

Cranshaw, Wm, Preston, Lancashire, Oil Dealer. Nov 5. Comp. Reg Nov 23.

Crawford, Matthew, Nelson-st, Greenwich, Baker. Nov 3. Comp. Reg Nov 25.

Crawshaw, Geo, Masbrough, York, Grocer. Oct 28. Comp. Reg Nov 23.

Curtis, Thos, Lambley, Nottingham, Farmer. Nov 3. Comp. Reg Nov 24.

Dales, John, New Inn, Strand, House Agent. Nov 24. Comp. Reg Nov 24.

Deakes, Hy, Stroud, Kent, Boot Maker. Nov 1. Comp. Reg Nov 24.

Dickson, Wm, St Winchester-st, Old Broad-st, Surveyor. Oct 28. Comp. Reg Nov 24.

Dolman, Job, Birm, Provision Merchant. Nov 23. Comp. Reg Nov 26.

Easton, Joseph, Redhill, Surrey, Grocer. Oct 25. Comp. Reg Nov 25.

Fairies, Alex, Homer-ter, South Hackney, Clerk. Nov 22. Comp. Reg Nov 23.

Field, Hy, Gloucester-ter, Kensington, Gas Fitter. Nov 1. Comp. Reg Nov 23.

Flockton, Hy, Millbridge, Liverseedge, York, Cabinet Maker. Nov 15. Comp. Reg Nov 24.

Freston, Robt, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, Corn Merchant. Nov 4. Comp. Reg Nov 25.

Hackets, Clarence, Chatham, Kent, Draper. Oct 19. Asst. Reg Nov 25.

Hayton, Robt Thos, Southampton-row, Russell-sq, Cheesemonger Nov 1. Comp. Reg Nov 24.

Haynes, Wm, Bedford, Builder. Oct 16. Asst. Reg Nov 23.

Hayes, Margaret, Houghton-le-Spring, Durham, Grocer. Oct 27. Asst. Reg Nov 24.

Holland, Jas, Congleton, Cheshire, Innkeeper. Sept 29. Asst. Reg Nov 23.

Horn, Geo, Leeds, Painter. Oct 30. Asst. Reg Nov 25.

Ingram, Jas, Manch, Ale Merchant. Nov 11. Comp. Reg Nov 24.

Inwood, Chas Jas, London-nd, Southwark, Cheesemonger. Nov 19. Comp. Reg Nov 24.

Isaac, John Raphael, & Raffaele Colman Isaac, Lpool, Dealers in Works of Art. Nov 24. Comp. Reg Nov 26.

Llewellyn, Thos, St Leonard's-on-Sea, Builder. Nov 19. Asst. Reg Nov 24.

Long, Geo, Bishopsgate-st, Without, Hosier. Nov 3. Asst. Reg Nov 23.

Mawle, Fredk, Hastings, Sussex, Lathrender. Oct 29. Asst. Reg Nov 24.
 Norton, Patrick, Buck-lane, Smithfield, Oldman. Oct 26. Conv. Reg Nov 24.
 Pakeman, Thos. & Jas Pakeman, Swindon, Wilts, Drapers. Nov 8. Comp. Reg Nov 23.
 Pilling, John, Rochdale, Lancashire, Cotton Manufacturer. Nov 3. Asst. Reg Nov 24.
 Pimsool, Walter, Duckling, Norfolk, Chemist. Nov 9. Asst. Reg Nov 25.
 Rayson, John, York, Bricklayer. Oct 30. Asst. Reg Nov 24.
 Sheppard Grant, Mare-st, Hackney, Draper. Oct 21. Asst. Reg Nov 26.
 Spours, Wm, Newbottle, Durham, Grocer. Sept 24. Comp. Reg Nov 25.
 Smith, John Edward, & Ferdinand Blanchard Smith, High-st, Borough, Shirt Makers. Oct 26. Comp. Reg Nov 23.
 Starkey, Thos, Northwick, Cheshire, Hay Dealer. Oct 29. Comp. Reg Nov 23.
 Taylor, Chas, East Retford, Nottingham, Saddler. Oct 27. Asst. Reg Nov 24.
 Tatton, Wm, Bath, Licensed Victualler. Nov 1. Comp. Reg Nov 24.
 Watson, John Paterson, Forest-hill, Kent, Builder. Oct 22. Comp. Reg Oct 25.
 Wilkinson, Robt, Moreton Wood, Salop, Farmer. Oct 29. Asst. Reg Nov 24.
 Woodward, Joseph, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Currier. Nov 19. Comp. Reg Nov 26.
 Wormald, Joshua, Glossop, Derby, Boot Maker. Nov 24. Comp. Reg Nov 25.

TUESDAY NOV. 30, 1869.

Allatt, Jas Storey, Leeds, Iron Merchant. Nov 15. Asst. Reg Nov 27.
 Allen, Eliz, Ticehurst, Sussex, Blacksmith. Nov 6. Asst. Reg Nov 27.
 Andrew, John Small, Bishopwearmouth. Durham, Dealer in Surgical Instruments. Nov 5. Comp. Reg Nov 29.
 Arnold, Chas, Blucher-st, Walworth, Miller. Nov 22. Comp. Reg Nov 29.
 Balme, Edgar, Windhill, York, Brick Maker. Nov 17. Asst. Reg Nov 20.
 Barker, Thos, Bedford, Plumber. Oct 30. Comp. Reg Nov 27.
 Beeson, Wm, Stevenage, Herts, Farmer. Nov 16. Comp. Reg Nov 27.
 Bell, Geo, Fulham-rd, Decorator. Nov 3. Comp. Reg Nov 27.
 Burr, Jas Anderson, & Hy Lewis Wainwright, Sunderland, Durham, Timber Merchant. Oct 9. Asst. Reg Nov 27.
 Calisher, Bertram Jas, Birr, Gun Manufacturer. Nov 13. Comp. Reg Nov 26.
 Clinton, Albert Edward, Truro, Cornwall, Ironmonger. Oct 23. Comp. Reg Nov 27.
 Colbeck, Thos, Huddersfield, York, Yarn Spinner. Nov 1. Asst. Reg Nov 29.
 Crough, John Cordy, Grafton-st east, Tottenham-court-rd, Pawnbroker, Nov 5. Inspectorship. Reg Nov 27.
 Doyle, Thos Feen, Lpool, Conn. Agent. Nov 6. Comp. Reg Nov 26.
 Dunn, Alex. & Alex Strachan, Walbrook, East India Agents. Nov 16. Asst. Reg Nov 26.
 Eaton, Thos Eliash, Shepherdess-walk, City-rd, Cricket Bat Manufacturer. Nov 15. Comp. Reg Nov 26.
 Eddell, Jas Skelton, Huddersfield, Hosier. Nov 1. Comp. Reg Nov 27.
 Ford, Joseph Smith, South Shields, Durham, Butcher. Nov 4. Asst. Reg Nov 29.
 Gardner, Wm, Leeds, Boot Manufacturer. Nov 18. Asst. Reg Nov 27.
 Gee, Wm, Barn, Mattock Iron Founder. Nov 1. Comp. Reg Nov 27.
 Giles, Hy, Church-st, Greenwich, Grocer. Nov 25. Comp. Reg Nov 27.
 Goddard, Wm Harrison, Wimeswold, Leicester, Publican. Nov 2. Comp. Reg Nov 26.
 Greenbank, Thos, Blackburn, Lancashire, Auctioneer. Nov 1. Asst. Reg Nov 29.
 Greenwood, Eliz, Halifax, Worsted Spinner. Oct 30. Asst. Reg Nov 29.
 Harris, Wm, Plymouth, Devon, Draper. Oct 25. Asst. Reg Nov 27.
 Huine, Jas, Warwich, Travelling Draper. Nov 2. Asst. Reg Nov 27.
 Hornsby, Watkin Lucy, Swansea, Glamorgan, Draper. Nov 3. Asst. Reg Nov 29.
 James, David Thos, Treceynon, Glamorgan, Grocer. Nov 5. Comp. Reg Nov 29.
 Jones, Wm, Blyth, Nottingham, Timber Merchant. Sept 30. Asst. Reg Nov 29.
 Kerr, Geo, Leicester, Draper. Nov 1. Asst. Reg Nov 26.
 Kirkbride, Wm Atkinson, Lpool, Draper. Nov 1. Asst. Reg Nov 29.
 Kitchen, Jabez, Wm, Leeds, Machine Maker. Nov 20. Comp. Reg Nov 25.
 Laws, Thos, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Builder. Nov 5. Asst. Reg Nov 30.
 Line, Wm, Dunstable, Bedford, Builder. Oct 30. Comp. Reg Nov 27.
 Lovejoy, Jas, Choumert-id, Rye-lane, Peckham, Builder. Sept 15. Comp. Reg Nov 27.
 MacKenzie, Jas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Draper. Nov 4. Asst. Reg Nov 30.
 McDowell, Saml Alex, 21st Reg. Hussars. Oct 29. Asst. Reg Nov 25.
 Morgan, Wm Jones, Old Kent-rd, Draper. Nov 15. Comp. Reg Nov 27.
 Murray, Wm, Barnsley, York, Draper. Oct 30. Asst. Reg Nov 25.
 Patterson, Joseph, Manch, Grocer. Nov 29. Comp. Reg Nov 30.
 Paul, Wm, Leicester, Concert Hall Proprietor. Nov 6. Asst. Reg Nov 27.
 Peach, John, Derby, Tailor. Nov 1. Asst. Reg Nov 29.
 Pooley, Jas Roper Drake, Bath, Librarian. Nov 2. Inspectorship. Reg Nov 26.
 Pope, Alfd, Bridgwater, Somerset, Draper. Oct 30. Asst. Reg Nov 26.
 Prescott, Saml, Bemerton-st, Colondon-rd, Butcher. Nov 24. Comp. Reg Nov 27.
 Rice, Joseph Carter, Exe Island, Exeter, Innkeeper. Oct 27. Asst. Reg Nov 27.
 Shillingford, Richd, Kentish-town-rd, Draper. Oct 30. Asst. Reg Nov 26.
 Smith, Courtenay, Aldgate, Conn. Merchant. Oct 26. Comp. Reg Nov 26.

Smith, Louisa, Brighton, Schoolmistress. Nov 2. Asst. Reg Nov 30.
 Stanfield, Joseph, Maneh, Bookkeeper. Nov 20. Comp. Reg Nov 26.
 Taylor, Alex, Gateshead, Durham, Provision Dealer. Nov 8. Asst. Reg Nov 26.
 Thomas, Hy Joseph, Bath, Chemist. Oct 25. Comp. Reg Nov 27.
 Tirrell, Joseph, jun, Bedford, Northampton, Baker. Nov 11. Asst. Reg Nov 29.
 Wheeler, John, Debtors' Prison, Whitecross-st, Builder. Oct 23. Asst. Reg Nov 30.
 Whittaker, Joseph, Marton, Cheshire, Farmer. Nov 3. Comp. Reg Nov 29.
 Wild, Gen Maurice, St John's-st, Clerkenwell, Corndealer. Nov 22. Comp. Reg Nov 29.
 Williamson, Thos, Manch, Draper. Nov 4. Asst. Reg Nov 27.
 Wood, John, Abbotsbury, Dorset, Shopkeeper. Nov 13. Comp. Reg Nov 29.
 Wrigglesworth, Jabez, Leeds, Confectioner. Nov 10. Asst. Reg Nov 27.
 Wright, Hy, Avingham, Norfolk, Merchant. Nov 1. Asst. Reg Nov 29.
 Yallow, Danl, North Shields, Northumberland. Oct 19. Comp. Reg Nov 27.

BANKRUPTS

FRIDAY, Nov. 26, 1869.

To Surrender in London.

Adams, Jas Stapleton, Elizabeth-ter, Fort rd, St James-rd, Bermondsey, Wharflinger's Clerk. Pet Nov 18. Dec 6 at 11. Godfrey Hatton-garden.
 Arno, Joshua, Morpeth-rd, South Hackney, out of business. Pet Nov 24. Murray. Dec 13 at 12. Fenton, Paragon-rd, Hackney.
 Balls, Joseph, Fivefoot-lane, Thames-st, out of business. Pet Nov 22. Pepys. Dec 10 at 11. Long, Queen-st, Charles-sq, Hoxton.
 Barnes, Archibald Edwd, Crowndale-rd, St Pancras, Draper. Pet Nov 18. Pepys. Dec 10 at 12. Cordwell, College-hill.
 Barney, Jas, Chalvey, Bucks, Baker. Pet Nov 19. Pepys. Dec 9 at 2. Burt, Guildhall-chambers.
 Blundell, Thos, Alpine-ter, Forest-hill, Dairymen. Pet Nov 19. Pepys. Dec 9 at 2. Cann, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 Blunden, Geo, Caterham, Surrey, Grocer. Pet Nov 23. Murray. Dec 8 at 12. Holmes, Threadneedle-st.
 Boys, Thos Shotter, King's-college-rd, Hampstead, Artist. Pet Nov 23. Dec 13 at 12. Smith, Gt James-st, Bedford-row.
 Brookfield, John, Carlton-rd, Kilburn, out of business. Pet Nov 23. Pepys. Dec 10 at 1. Pain, Marylebone-rd.
 Burton, Geo Millhill, Southtown, Suffolk, Cabinet Maker. Pet Nov 20. Dec 13 at 11. Cowdell & Grundy, Budge-row.
 Clay, Thos Wm, Pool-rd, Well-st, South Hackney, Statuary Mason. Pet Nov 23. Murray. Dec 13 at 11. Beard, Basinghall-st.
 Colbourn, John, Citizen-rd, Hornsey-rd, Foreman to a Carcass Butcher. Pet Nov 22. Murray. Dec 13 at 11. Hobbes, North-bidgs, Finchbury.
 Cooper, Alfred Langford, St Lawrence-ter, Dallywell-rd, Stockwell, Commercial Traveller. Pet Nov 20. Pepys. Dec 9 at 2. Keene, Lower Thames-st.
 Cory, Hy, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Nov 18. Dec 13 at 2. Cracknell, Roseanna, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Nov 18. Dec 13 at 2.
 Dent, Jas Roger, Nine Elms-lane, Vauxhall, Licensed Victualler. Pet Nov 19. Dec 6 at 1. Lewis, Cheap-side.
 Davies, Abram, Wheely Down Farm, Warford, Hants, Farmer. Pet Nov 23. Dec 13 at 12. Watson, Basinghall-st.
 Etheridge, Wm, Croft-st, Lower-rd, Deptford, Carpenter. Pet Nov 23. Murray. Dec 13 at 12. Hickin & Washington, Trinity-sq, Borough.
 Gale, John, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Nov 13. Pepys. Dec 10 at 2.
 Grandy, Matthew Beattie, Woolwich, Kent, Assistant Paymaster, R.N. Pet Nov 22. Pepys. Dec 10 at 11. Scott, Basinghall-st.
 Grey, John, High-st, Poplar, Hatter. Pet Nov 18. Pepys. Dec 9 at 2. Hillary, Crutchedfriars.
 Grimes, Thos, Artillery-ter, Woolwich, Watchmaker. Pet Nov 23. Pepys. Dec 10 at 12. Lewis & Lewis, Ely-ter, Holborn.
 Gutteridge, Richd, Osbournepark-st, Marylebone-rd, Surgeon. Pet Nov 19. Pepys. Dec 9 at 1. Collett, Bloomsbury-sq.
 Hallett, Thos Richd, Leader-st, Chelsea, Licensed Victualler. Pet Nov 19. Dec 6 at 1. Lawrence & Co, Old Jewry-chambers.
 Hammond, Zecharias, Old Sants-rd, Notting-hill, House Decorator. Pet Nov 20. Pepys. Dec 9 at 2. Barridge, High-st, Marylebone.
 Hatcher, John, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Nov 23 (for pau).
 Ippes, Dec 10 at 1. Hicks, Coleman-st.
 Holloway, Richd, Regent's-pk-rd, Tobacconist. Pet Nov 23. Dec 13 at 12. Stamford, London-wall.
 Hubbard, John, Witton-rd, Shepherd's-bush, Grocer. Pet Nov 23. Murray. Dec 13 at 12. Webster, Basinghall-st.
 Kirkpatrick, Jas, Abbey-ter West, St John's-rd West, General Shop Keeper. Pet Nov 22. Dec 13 at 11. Hygby, Gresham-st.
 Lenton, Saml Bend, Bannister-sq, St Luke's, General Shop Keeper. Pet Nov 22. Murray. Dec 13 at 11. Hulson, Upper Clifton-st, Finchbury.
 Masch, Jas, Moor-pk-rd, Fulham, Clerk. Pet Nov 22. Murray. Dec 13 at 11. Denney, Coleman-st.
 McKeown, Wm John, & Hy Rath, Cambridge-rd, Mile End, Cheesemongers. Pet Nov 24. Murray. Dec 8 at 11. Pearce, Giltspur-st.
 McLean, Chas, Bridge-rd, West Battersea, Carver. Adj Oct 27. Brongham. Dec 15 at 11. Green & Hall, Moorgate-st.
 Mount, Saml Prior, Pulross-id, Stockwell, Warehouseman's Assistant. Pet Nov 20. Pepys. Dec 13 at 11. Plunkett, King-st, Cheapside.
 New, Jean, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Nov 18. Dec 13 at 2. Northcote, Francis, Pentonville-rd, Tobacconist. Pet Nov 23. Pepys. Dec 10 at 12. Barker, Gray's-inn-sq.
 O'Connor, Wm Patrick, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Nov 17. Pepys. Dec 10 at 1.
 Pickford, Frank, Bromley, Kent, Builder. Pet Nov 22. Murray. Dec 8 at 1. Plunkett, King-st, Cheapside.
 Powell, Chas, Duke-st, Lincoln's-inn-fields, Cheesemonger. Pet Nov 23. Murray. Dec 13 at 12. Perry, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-st.
 Reeves, Joseph, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Nov 17. Dec 13 at 1.

Schiller, Jacob, & Saml. Strenze, Cambridge-rd, Hackney-rd, out of business. Pet Nov 23. Dec 13 at 1. Murray, Gt St Helen's. Slatter, Joseph, Kennington rd, Cheesemonger. Pet Nov 25. Murray. Dec 8 at 1. Angel, Guildhall-yard. Squires, Saml, St Paul's-rd, Bow-common, out of business. Pet Nov 23. Murray. Dec 13 at 12. Carter & Bell, Leadenhall-st. Summers, Jas, Finsbury, Kent, Market Gardener. Pet Nov 22. Murray. Dec 13 at 11. Lewis & Co, Old Jewry for Bassett, Rochester. Thomas, Stephen, Prospect-pl, Ealing, Carman. Pet Nov 23. Dec 13 at 12. Philip, Pancras-lane. Tripp, Eliz, Bermondsey-st, Southwark, Upholstress. Pet Nov 17. Dec 6 at 11. Cooke, Gresham-bidgs, Basinghall-st. Walter, Fred Jas, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Nov 23 (for pan). Brougham, Dec 13 at 1. Lawrence, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Webster, Sarah, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Nov 22 (for pan). Pepys, Dec 10 at 12. Lawrence, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Wilshire, Richd Harris, St Ann's-rd, Mile End, Miller. Pet Nov 22. Dec 13 at 11. Angel, Guildhall-yard. Woods, Wm, Poland-st, Oxford-st, Ham Dealer. Pet Nov 23. Pepys. Dec 10 at 12. Howard, Poultry.

To Surrender in the Country.

Amos, Richd, Clifford-cum-Boston, York, Innkeeper. Pet Nov 23. Leeds, Dec 13 at 11. Richardson, Harrogate; Clarke, Leeds. Ashurst, Thos, Orell, Lancashire, Grocer. Pet Nov 22. Lpool, Dec 9 at 11. Browne, Lpool. Aston, Hy, Birn, Green-rover. Pet Nov 10. Guest. Birn, Dec 10 at 10. Jagger, Birn. Atkins, Mary, Crick, Northamptonshire, Licensed Victualler. Pet Nov 24. Hubbard, Rugby, Dec 14 at 11. Homer, Coventry. Atkinson, John Wm, Leeds, Mason. Pet Nov 23. Marshall, Leeds. Dec 10 at 12. Whitley, Leeds. Bailey, John Wm Benton, Gedney, Lincoln, Coal Agent. Pet Aug 12. Caparn, Holbeck, Dec 13 at 10. Cammack, Spalding. Baker, Frank, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, Comm Agent. Pet Nov 23. Langley, Cardiff, Dec 7 at 11. Griffith, Cardiff. Barkby, Hy, Leeds, Bootmaker. Pet Nov 22. Marshall, Leeds. Dec 10 at 12. Ward, Leeds. Benison, Wm, Lower Ince, Lancashire, Grocer. Pet Nov 24. Fardell, March, Dec 7 at 11. Gardner, March. Benison, Wm, Lower Ince, Lancashire, Grocer. Pet Nov 24. Fardell, March, Dec 7 at 11. Gardner, March. Bocock, Edwd, Leeds, Baker. Pet Nov 23. Marshall, Leeds, Dec 10 at 12. Harle, Leeds. Brent, Wm, Abergavenny, Cardigan, Innkeeper. Pet Nov 24. Wilder, Bristol, Dec 8 at 11. Brittan & Sons, Bristol. Bridgwater, Joseph Hy, Birn, Journeyman Brassfounder. Pet Nov 19. Guest, Birn, Dec 10 at 10. Parry, Birn. Brookes, Wm, Nottingham, Commercial Traveller. Pet Nov 23. Patchitt, Nottingham, Dec 29 at 10.30. Belk, Nottingham. Brown, Jas, March, Auctioneer. Pet Nov 22. Fardell, March, Dec 6 at 11. Brett & Co, March. Bullard, Thos, Old Bastard, Nottingham, Journeyman Bleacher. Pet Nov 20. Patchitt, Nottingham, Dec 22 at 10.30. Lees, Nottingham. Bunn, Edwin, Beaminster, Dorset, Gas Manager. Pet Nov 11. Templar, Bridport, Dec 9 at 12. Manley, Bridport. Carr, Stephen, Prisoner for Debt, Walton. Adj Nov 18. Lpool, Dec 13 at 11. Carter, Richd, Quach, Herefordshire, Farmer. Pet Nov 23. Hill, Birn, Dec 8 at 12. Kyrene, Boss; Rees & Harris, Birn. Chambers, Christiana, Birn, Hotel Keeper. Pet Nov 24. Tudor, Birn, Dec 8 at 12. James & Griffin, Birn. Cochran, Jas & Jas Parker, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Manch, Joiner. Pet Nov 19. Macrae, Manch, Dec 8 at 11. Chapman & Roberts, Manch. Conroy, Joseph, Leicester, Boot Manufacturer. Pet Nov 22. Ingram, Leicester, Dec 11 at 10. Owsoton, Le cester. Dale, Hy, Geo, Bath, Somersetshire, Tea Dealer. Pet Nov 22. Wilder, Bristol, Dec 6 at 11. Fussell & Prichard, Bristol. Davenport, Saml, Sandbach, Staffordshire, Journeyman Key Filer. Pet Nov 22. Brown, Wolverhampton, Dec 7 at 12. Cartwright, Wolverhampton. Davies, Dafyl, Llywlynwnt, Brecon, Servant. Pet Nov 23. Llewellyn, Builth, Dec 8 at 12.30. Bishop & Son, Brecon. Dearing, Jas, Bramfis, Suffolk, Shoemaker. Pet Nov 23. Clubbe, Framlingham, Dec 8 at 11. Shatto, Framlingham. Eastwood, Walter, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, Book-keeper. Pet Nov 24. Hall, Ashton-under-Lyne, Dec 8 at 12. Roscoe, Ashton-under-Lyne. Farthing, Robt Wallace, Hallgarth-mill, Durham, Farmer. Pet Nov 18. Greenwell, Durham, Dec 7 at 11. Marshal, Durham. Flint, Isaac, Hulme, Manch, Beerhouse Keeper. Pet Nov 22. Hulton, Salford, Dec 11 at 9.30. Fox, Manch. Forsdike, Jeremiah, Llanely, Carmarthenshire, Licensed Victualler. Pet Nov 23. Wilde, Bristol, Dec 7 at 11. Beckingham, Bristol. Forster, John, Wellington Toll-bar, Durham, Toll Collector. Pet Nov 24. Gibson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Dec 8 at 12. Eginton, Sunderland. Freedman, Barnett, Cardiff, Glamorgan, Clothier. Pet Nov 23. Langley, Cardiff, Dec 7 at 11. Ennor, Cardiff. Garrett, Ralph, Prisoner for Debt, Durham. Adj Nov 17. Gibson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Dec 8 at 12. Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Gough, Joseph, Moyley, Staffs, out of employment. Pet Nov 22. Walsall, Dec 20 at 12. Tuftstone & Cartwright, Wolverhampton. Grayston, Wm, Bolton, Lancashire, Saddler. Pet Nov 24. Holden, Bolton, Dec 8 at 11. Hall & Rutter, Bolton. Hadley, Joseph, Walsall, Staffs, Bridle Bit Maker. Pet Nov 23. Walsall, Dec 20 at 12. Glover, Walsall. Halfhead, Thos, North Bradley, Wiltshire, Schoolmaster. Pet Nov 19. Webber, Trowbridge, Dec 9 at 11. Neave, Luton. Harris, Edwd Graham, Prisoner for Debt, Walton. Adj Nov 18. Lpool, Dec 11 at 11. Haythorn, Jas, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj Nov 18. Hime. Lpool, Dec 8 at 3. Heap, Joshua, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj Nov 18. Macrae, Manch, Dec 10 at 11. Hobdon, Thos, South Stockton, Yorkshire, Greengrocer. Pet Nov 23. Crosby, Stockton-upon-Tees, Dec 8 at 11. Draper, Stockton.

Heyhoe, Levi, Gt Grimsby, Lincoln, Licensed Victualler. Pet Nov 22. Leeds, Dec 8 at 12. Stodd & Sibree, Hull. Hill, John Rowland, Birn, out of business. Pet Nov 24. Hill, Birn, Dec 8 at 12. Hodgson & Son, Birn. Hill, Eliza, Stockton, Durham, Grocer's Assistant. Pet Nov 24. Crosby, Stockton-upon-Tees, Dec 8 at 11.30. Clemmet, Stockton. Holmes, Thos, Trammers, Cheshire, Architect. Pet Nov 22. Wason, Birkenhead, Dec 9 at 10. Downham, Birkenhead. Hosking, Geo Nathaniel, Cefuccedyccymmer, Brecknockshire, Medical Assistant. Pet Nov 23. Russell, Merthyr Tydfil, Dec 8 at 11. Jones, Merthyr Tydfil. Hughes, Hy Ellis, Abergele, Denbigh, Hotel Keeper. Pet Nov 22. Lpool, Dec 9 at 12. Bretherton & Son, Lpool. Huil, John, Huddleson, Manager of Oil Paint Works. Pet Nov 22. Kay, Manch, Dec 8 at 9.30. Orton, Manch. Hunter, Geo, Leeds, Sawyer. Pet Nov 23. Marshall, Leeds, Dec 10 at 12. Granger & Son, Leeds. Jefferies, Joseph, Tredworth, Gloucestershire, Furniture Broker. Pet Nov 23. Wilson, Gloucester, Dec 11 at 12. Coote, Gloucester. Jones, Thos, Walsall, Stafford, out of business. Pet Nov 24. Walsall, Dec 20 at 12. Dugnall & Co, Walsall. Keeton, Jas Clark, Belper, Derby, out of business. Pet Nov 23. Tudor, Birn, Dec 7 at 11. Smith, Derby. King, John, Longdon, Ventnor, I-of-Wight, Painter. Pet Nov 23. Baker, Newson, Dec 11 at 1. Urry, Ventnor. Kitchin, Geo Bedford, East Dereham, Norfolk, Cabinet Maker. Pet Nov 22. Cooper, East Dereham, Dec 8 at 11. Saunders, East Dereham. Knight, Ralph, Prieon for Debt, Lancaster. Adj Nov 18. Hime. Lpool, Dec 8 at 3. Langham, Saml Fawkes, Leicester, Boot Manufacturer. Pet Nov 24. Tudor, Birn, Dec 7 at 11. James & Griffin, Birn. Lee, John, Salford, Lancashire, Coal Agent. Pet Nov 13. Macrae, Manch, Dec 9 at 11. Jones, Manch. Lodwick, Lodwick Nichol, Cardiff, Glamorgan, Draper. Pet Nov 23. Wilde, Bristol, Dec 7 at 11. Morgan, Cardiff; Beckingham, Bristol. Louis, Levi, & Gustavus Louis, Manch, Merchants. Pet Nov 22. Fardell, Manch, Dec 8 at 12. Sale & Co, Manch. Lundy, Jas Freer, Prisoner for Debt, York. Adj Nov 20. Leeds, Dec 8 at 12. Lynch, Thos, North Shields, Northumberland, Tobacconist. Pet Nov 22. Gibson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Dec 8 at 12. Marle & Co, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Maine, Richd, Leicester, Cab Proprietor. Pet Nov 20. Ingram, Leicester, Dec 11 at 10. Oswoon, Leicester. Malam, Wm, jun, Marston, Cheshire, Salt Boiler. Pet Nov 20. Cheshire, Northwich, Dec 6 at 10. Fletcher, Northwich. Martin, Hy Vipont, Leeds, Cotton Spinner. Pet Nov 22. Leeds, Dec 13 at 11. Bond & Bullock, Leeds. Mason, John, Yardley Gobion, Northamptonshire, out of business. Pet Nov 23. Whitton, Tewcester, Dec 10 at 10. White, Northampton. McIntyre, Jonathan, Lpool, Shipwright. Pet Nov 23. Lpool, Dec 10 at 12. Dean, Lpool. Measor, Hy Robt, Brighton, Sussex, Greengrocer. Pet Nov 23. Ever-shed, Brightoun, Dec 10 at 11. Runnacles, Brighton. Merwood, Sarah, Oakfield, Isle of Wight, Grocer. Pet Nov 4. Blake, Newport, Dec 8 at 11. Beckingsale, Newport. Miliary, Richd, West Cowes, Isle of Wight, Shipwright. Pet Nov 22. Blake, Newport, Dec 8 at 11. Joyce, Newport. Ormond, Hy, Laughton, Lincoln, Farmer. Pet Nov 24. Tudor, Birn, Dec 7 at 11. Law, Stanfurd. Oshorn, Hy, Rugby, Warwickshire, Licensed Victualler. Pet Nov 23. Hubbard, Ruby, Dec 7 at 11. White, Northampton. Parr, Wm, Cosby, Leicester, Baker. Pet Nov 20. Ingram, Leicester, Dec 11 at 10. Miles & Co, Leicester. Parry, Llywelyn, Atronwen, Flint, Builder. Pet Nov 23. Williamson, Holywell, Dec 8 at 11. Davies, Holywell. Pattinson, John, Wigton, Cumberland, Tailor. Pet Nov 20. Hodgson, Wigton, Dec 8 at 10. Benson, Wigton. Pepper, Joseph Ellershaw, Leeds, York, Carrier's Assistant. Pet Nov 23. Leeds, Dec 6 at 11. Richardson & Turner, Leeds. Pepper, Josephs, Bradford, York, Clerk. Pet Nov 23. Leeds, Dec 6 at 11. North & Sons, Leeds. Peters, Edwd Andreas Geo, Prisoner for Debt, York. Adj Nov 20. Leeds, Dec 8 at 12. Pettenger, Thos England, Sheffield, Joiner. Pet Nov 24. Wake, Sheffield, Dec 9 at 1. Binney & Son, Sheffield. Quash, Andrew, Prisoner for Debt, York. Adj Nov 20. Laeds, Dec 8 at 12. Randall, Geo, Wallace Donnon, Dorsetshire, Beerhouse Keeper. Pet Nov 20. Dickinson, Poole, Dec 2 at 11. Tanner, Wimborne. Richards, Chas Edwin, Portsea, Hants, Plumber. Pet Nov 23. Howard, Portsmouth, Dec 16 at 12. Stening, Portsea. Riley, Jas, Burnley, Lancashire, Cabinet Maker. Pet Nov 23. Hartley, Burnley, Dec 13 at 3. Backhouse & Whittan, Burnley. Roberts, Thos, Liangton, Denbigh, Painter. Pet Nov 22. Reid-Wrexham, Dec 10 at 12. Sherratt, Wrexham. Schofield, Saul, Huddersfield, York, out of business. Pet Nov 22. Fardell, Manch, Dec 6 at 11. Smith & Boyer, Manch. Shaw, John Edwd, Lower Broughton, Lancashire, Comm Agent. Pet Nov 22. Fardell, Manch, Dec 7 at 12. Gardner, Manch. Simpson, Joseph, Colne, Lancashire, Grocer. Pet Nov 24. Carr, Colne, Dec 8 at 4. Hartley, Burnley. Smart, Geo, Prisoner for Debt, Cardiff. Adj Aug 14. Langley, Cardiff, Dec 7 at 11. Morgan, Cardiff. Smith, Thos, Welsh Newton, Herefordshire, Wood Dealer. Pet Nov 25. Tudor, Birn, Dec 8 at 12. Williams, Monmouth; Hodgson & Son, Birn. Somes, John, Kirby Bellars, Leicestershire, Farmer. Pet Nov 22. Tudor, Birn, Dec 7 at 11. Lee, Nottingham. Stanton, Geo, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj Nov 18. Hime. Lpool, Dec 8 at 3. Swarbrick, Thos Banks, Blackpool, Lancashire, Bookseller. Pet Nov 22. Lpool, Dec 9 at 12. Browne, Lpool. Thos, John, jun, Gwesyl, Flint, Provision Dealer. Pet Nov 22. Lpool, Dec 9 at 12. Cartwright, Chester.

Watson, Thos, Alnwick, Northumberland, Cooper. Pet Nov 23. Wilson, Alnwick, Dec 11 at 2. Babby, Alnwick.
 Warden, Wm, Chorley, Lancashire, Mourning Coach Proprietor. Pet Nov 24. Fardell, Manch, Dec 7 at 11. Radcliffe, Blackburn.
 Whita'er, Jas, Armley, nr Leeds, Shoemaker. Pet Nov 18. Marshall, Leeds, Dec 10 at 12. Grange & Son, Leeds.
 Whittle, Peter, Prisoner for Debt, Durham. Adj Nov 17. Ellis, Sunderland, Dec 10 at 11. Bell, Sunderland.
 Whitmey, Ellen, Birkenhead, Cheshire, Leather Dealer. Pet Nov 22. Wason, Birkenhead, Dec 9 at 10. Anderson, Birkenhead.
 Wilde, Chas Edwd, Stockport, Cheshire, Candle Wick Spinner. Pet Nov 19. Coppock, Stockport, Dec 17 at 12. Marsh, Stockport.
 Williams, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, Carnarvon. Adj May 20. Williams, Carnarvon, Dec 15 at 11. Turner, Carnarvon.
 Williams, Robt, Llanwrst, Denbigh, Farmer. Pet Nov 24. Lpool, Dec 8 at 12. Evans & Lockett, Lpool.
 Williams, John, Holton-farm, Glamorgan, Farmer. Pet Nov 24. Langley, Cardiff, Dec 7 at 11. Morgan, Cardiff.
 Williams, Saml, Bodmin, Cornwall, Builder. Pet Nov 24. Collins, Bodmin, Dec 18 at 10. Collins, Bodmin.
 Williamson, Richd, Salford, Lancashire, Journeyman Painter. Pet Nov 23. Hulton, Salford, Dec 11 at 9.30. Storer, Manch.

TUESDAY, Nov. 30, 1869.
 To Surrender in London.

Aranaz-y-Aleu, Ramon, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Nov 22 (for pau). Brougham. Dec 13 at 1. Lawrence, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 Barrett, Jas, Prisoner for Debt, Maidstone. Adj Nov 22. Dec 13 at 12. Beattie, Wm, South-parade, Chelsea, Clerk. Pet Nov 26. Murray. Dec 15 at 11. Wickens, Palmerston-bldgs, Old Broad-st.
 Benmenn, Chas, Lowestoft, Suffolk, Beershop Keeper. Pet Nov 25. Murray. Dec 13 at 1. Chidley, Old Jewry.
 Bone, Thos, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Nov 25 (for pau). Murray. Dec 13 at 1. Watson, Basinghall-st.
 Bowers, Caleb, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Nov 25 (for pau). Pepys. Dec 16 at 1. Watson, Basinghall-st.
 Bright, Geo, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Nov 17. Pepys. Dec 17 at 12.
 Broad, Joseph, George-st, Richmond, Butcher. Pet Nov 26. Murray. Dec 15 at 11. Hooper, Clifford's-inn, Fleet-st.
 Brown, Jas, Pigott-st, Limehouse, out of business. Pet Nov 27. Murray. Dec 15 at 12. Fearn, Basinghall-st.
 Buchholz, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Nov 24 (for pau). Murray. Dec 13 at 1. Lawrence, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 Calvert, Hy, Douglas-villas, Lower Streatham, Builder. Pet Nov 22. Dec 13 at 11. Montague, Buckerbury.
 Chilcot, Wm Banks, Gloucester-rd, Regent's-pk, Tailor. Pet Nov 26. Murray. Dec 15 at 11. Davis & Barnard, Gresham-bldgs.
 Cross, Thos Wm, Essex-rd, Islington, Ham and Beef Shopkeeper. Pet Nov 27. Pepys. Dec 17 at 11. Nind, Basinghall-st.
 Davis, Hy Fras Bayham-st, Camden-town, Pyrotechnist. Pet Nov 23. Pepys. Dec 10 at 1. Geantons, New Broad-st.
 Donkin, Thos, Gt College-st, Camden-town, Coal Agent. Pet Nov 26. Murray. Dec 15 at 11. Neal & Philpot, Gt Knight Rider st, Doctors'-commons.
 Eade, Thos, Kennington-lane. Pet Nov 25. Murray. Dec 13 at 2. Newman, Bickersbury.
 Emery, Goo, Gt Portland-st, Marylebone, Upholsterer. Pet Nov 25. Murray. Dec 13 at 1. Dobie, Basinghall-st.
 Fehrenbach, German, Chalk Farm-rd, Artist. Pet Nov 27. Murray. Dec 15 at 12. Johnson, St Martin's-st, St Martin's-lane.
 Franklin, Chas, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Nov 26 (for pau). Murray. Dec 15 at 12. Laurence, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 Gambler, Gerald Garth Colleton, Westbourne-pl, Paddington, Gent. Pet Nov 24. Dec 13 at 2. Blackford & Riches, Gt Swan-ale, Moorgate-st.
 Godbolt, Geo, Sussex-pl, Hammersmith, out of business. Pet Nov 26. Pepys. Dec 16 at 1. Spiller, South-pl, Finsbury.
 Godden, John, Portland-rd, South Norwood, China Dealer. Pet Nov 24. Dec 13 at 2. Nind, Basinghall-st.
 Hogan, John, Sloane-st, Chelsea, Bootmaker. Pet Nov 26. Dec 15 at 1. Apps, South-sq, Gray's-inn.
 Horton, Joseph, Birkbeck-ter, Kingsland, Hosiery. Pet Nov 25. Pepys. Dec 16 at 12. Kidder, John st, Bedford-row.
 Humphrey, Richd, Norwich, Linen Draper. Pet Nov 13. Murray. Dec 15 at 12. Coaks, Norwich.
 Humphreys, John Geo, Holloway-rd, Islington, Ironmonger. Pet Nov 23. Pepys. Dec 10 at 1. Terry, King-st, Cheapside.
 Harrell, Robt, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Nov 23 (for pau). Brougham. Dec 13 at 1. Goatey, Bow-st, Covent-garden.
 Isaac, Edwin Bell, Wood-st, Warehouseman. Pet Nov 16. Dec 15 at 2. Ashurst & Co, Old Jewry.
 Jackson, Benj, Oxford, out of business. Pet Nov 26. Dec 15 at 1. Cooke, Gresham-bldgs, Basinghall-st.
 Jell, Sarah, & Thos Jas Jell, Cherry Orchard-rd, Croydon, Bakers. Pet Nov 25. Murray. Dec 13 at 1. Parry, Croydon-grove, Croydon.
 Jennings, Steph, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Nov 25 (for pau). Brougham. Dec 15 at 1. Rigby, Gresham-st.
 Johnson, Jemina, Fynes-st, Vincent-sq, Westminster, out of business. Pet Nov 25. Pepys. Dec 16 at 12. Peckham, Doctors'-commons.
 Knight, Chas, Douglas-st, Deptford, Clerk. Pet Nov 24. Dec 13 at 1. Goatey, Bow-st, Covent-garden.
 Lane, Alfred, Swanscombe, Kent, Market Gardener. Pet Nov 26. Dec 15 at 1. Gibson, Abchurch-ye.
 Lord, Mary, Oxford, Licensed Victualler. Pet Nov 26. Murray. Dec 15 at 11. Cooke, Gresham-bldgs, Guildhall.
 Lowry, John, Ironmonger-row, O'd-st, Cowkeeper. Pet Nov 25. Murray. Dec 13 at 1. Smith, Bexley-pl.
 Lewings, Steph, Gamlingay, Cambridge, Builder. Pet Nov 26. Dec 15 at 12. Stokes, Chancery-lane.
 Masterson, Wm Hy, Denmark-grove, Islington, Carpenter. Pet Nov 26. Dec 15 at 12. Turner, Wynford-rd, Barnsbury-rd, Islington.
 Morley, Wm, Royal-hill, Greenwich, Painter. Pet Nov 25. Murray. Dec 13 at 1. Smith, Bexley-pl.
 Mou, Fredk, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Nov 18. Pepys. Dec 16 at 12.
 Ormond, Fras, Moulton-pk, Northampton, Farmer. Pet Nov 22. Pepys. Dec 10 at 11. Smith & Co, Bread-st, for Becke & Co, Northampton.

Pack, Thos Hy, Ditton Court, Kent, Farmer. Pet Nov 25. Dec 15 at 11. Monckton & Monckton, Raymond-bldgs, Gray's-inn.
 Parist, Eugene, London-st, Publisher. Pet Nov 27. Pepys. Dec 17 at 11. Bradley, Mark-lane.
 Pease, Robt, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Nov 23 (for pau). Pepys. Dec 16 at 2. Watson, Basinghall-st.
 Pearce, Chas Thos, Gloster-st, Pimlico, Doctor. Pet Nov 23. Dec 18 at 12. Keighley, Basinghall-st.
 Pepper, Edwd, Ipswich, Teacher of Music. Pet Nov 25. Dec 15 at 11. Money & Shireff, Mark-lane.
 Pothick, Wm Hy, Cobden-rd, South Norwood, Builder. Pet Nov 23. Pepys. Dec 16 at 12. Harrison, Basinghall-st.
 Pike, Thos, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Nov 26 (for pau). Murray. Dec 15 at 12. Watson, Basinghall-st.
 Reeves, Fred, President-st, King's-inn, Goswell-rd, Billiard Marker. Pet Nov 25. Pepys. Dec 16 at 1. Godfrey, Hatton-garden.
 Richardson, Wm, Croydon, Carman. Pet Nov 27. Murray. Dec 15 at 12. Watson, Basinghall-st.
 Rose, Edwin Albert, Strand, Tobacconist. Pet Nov 26. Pepys. Dec 16 at 1. Rocca & Co, King's-inn, Finsbury-sq.
 Shand, Levi, Gresham-st, Woollen Agent. Pet Nov 16. Murray. Dec 13 at 2. Montagu, Buckerbury.
 Smith, Hy, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Nov 25 (for pau). Brougham. Dec 15 at 1. Rigby, Basinghall-st.
 Tait, Fredk, Noble-st, Warehouseman. Pet Nov 23. Murray. Dec 13 at 1. Lawrence & Co, Old Jewry chambers.
 Thorn, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Nov 18. Pepys. Dec 16 at 2.
 Traes, Hy, Victoria-ter, Notting-hill, Ironmonger. Pet Nov 22. Dec 13 at 11. Rigby, Gresham-st.
 Wallach, Joseph, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Nov 24 (for pau). Pepys. Dec 17 at 12. Lawrence, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 Watson, Jas, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Nov 26 (for pau). Pepys. Dec 16 at 1. Goatey, Bow-st.
 Webb, Elles, College-st, Brompton, out of business. Pet Nov 24. Pepys. Dec 10 at 2. Peverley, Gresham-bldgs.
 Whibley, Thos Edwd, Westbourne-pl, Bayswater, Stationer. Pet Nov 24. Pepys. Dec 10 at 2. New, Basinghall-st.
 Wicks, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Nov 18. Pepys. Dec 16 at 2.
 Wilson, Hy, Park rd, Kilburn, Bootmaker. Pet Nov 25. Dec 15 at 11. Morris, Grocers' Hall-cct, Poultry.

To Surrender in the Country.

Adams, Hy, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj June 18. Hulton, Saltford, Dec 11 at 9.30.
 Allen, Thos, Shrewsbury, Salop, Hop Merchant. Pet Nov 25. Tudor, Birr, Dec 10 at 12. James & Griffin, Birr.
 Andrews, Stephen Edwin, Harriestham, Kent, Baker. Pet Nov 25. Scudamore, Maidstone, Dec 11 at 11. Goodwin, Maidstone.
 Atkinson, Joseph, Kirkgate, Leeds, Potato Merchant. Pet Nov 25. Marshall, Leeds, Dec 10 at 12. Shackleton & Son, Leeds.
 Bates, Thos Sills, Claypole, Lincolnshire, Publican. Pet Nov 27. Newton, Newark, Dec 15 at 12. Ashley, Newark.
 John Michael, Prisoner for Debt, Manch. Adj Nov 17. Key, Manch, Dec 13 at 9.30.
 Bloom, Joseph, Leeds, Dealer in Cloth. Pet Nov 25. Leeds, Dec 13 at 11. Harle, Leeds.
 Boulton, Sam, Kingswood-hill, Gloucestershire, Carpenter. Pet Nov 25. Harley, Bristol, Dec 10 at 12. Thick.
 Bourne, Hy, Bristol, out of business. Pet Nov 24. Harley, Bristol, Dec 10 at 12. Hill.
 Brice, Wm, Falmouth, Cornwall, Retired Mail Guard. Pet Nov 24. Tilly, Falmouth, Dec 13 at 11. Jenkins, Falmouth.
 Bromfield, Thos Lingard, Coventry, Warwickshire, Licensed Victualler. Pet Nov 24. Kirby, Coventry, Dec 14 at 3. Horner, Coventry.
 Buckle, Joseph, Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire, Baker. Pet Nov 26. Davies, Weston-super-Mare, Dec 13 at 11. Smith, Weston-super-Mare.
 Burbridge, Jas, Sheepcombe, Gloucestershire, Beer-house Keeper. Pet Nov 26. Gale, Cheltenham, Dec 13 at 11. Cheshire, Cheltenham.
 Burtonwood, Wm, Bolton, Lancashire, Beer-seller. Pet Nov 25. Holden, Bolton, Dec 15 at 10. Hall & Rutter, Bolton.
 Clayton, Wm, Walkeringham, Nottinghamshire, Farmer. Pet Nov 25. Leeds, Dec 15 at 12. Burton, Gainsborough.
 Coulson, John, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, Nail Manufacturer. Pet Nov 24. Leeds, Dec 22 at 12. Saxeby & Co, Hull.
 Culy, Wm, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, Butcher. Pet Nov 22. Metcalfe, Wisbech, Dec 16 at 11. Oillard, Upwell.
 Cunningham, Patrick, Lpool, Butcher. Pet Nov 22. Hime, Lpool, Dec 10 at 3. Pemberton, Lpool.
 Darwent, Chas, Sheffield, Forgem, Pet Nov 25. Wake, Sheffield, Dec 16 at 1. Mickleton, Sheffield.
 Darwent, Geo, Sheffield, Carter. Pet Nov 25. Wake, Sheffield, Dec 16 at 1. Mickleton, Sheffield.
 Davis, Harry, Brighton, Sussex, Cabinet Maker. Pet Nov 25. Ever-shed, Brighton, Dec 13 at 11. Brandreth, Brighton.
 Dyson, John, & Lee Dyson, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, Grocers. Pet Nov 22. Leedes, Dec 13 at 11. Bond & Barwick, Leeds.
 Eyre, Saml, Sheffield, Bootmaker. Pet Nov 26. Wake, Sheffield, Dec 10 at 1. Wightman, Sheffield.
 Fountain, Hugh, Southwood, Kent, Lecturer. Pet Nov 22. Snowden, Rammage, Dec 11 at 11. Feniston, Rammage.
 Gaukroger, Jacob, Halifax, Yorkshire, Mason. Pet Nov 26. Rankin, Halifax, Dec 17 at 10. Thomas, Halifax.
 Girling, Ferrand Brook, Lpool, Auctioneer. Pet Nov 23. Hime, Lpool, Dec 13 at 3. Barker, Lpool.
 Goodman, John, Longborough, Leicestershire, Coach Wheeler. Pet Nov 26. Brock, Loughborough, Dec 15 at 10. Goode, Loughborough.
 Goulding, Wm, Navenby, Lincolnshire, Joiner. Pet Nov 25. Uppleby, Lincoln, Dec 15 at 11. Rox, Lincoln.
 Gray, Hy, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, Corn Dealer. Pet Nov 25. Brown, Tewkesbury, Dec 15 at 10.30. Taynton, Gloucester.
 Greenway, Saml Arthur, Handsworth, Staffsshire, Commercial Traveller. Pet Nov 24. Guest, Birr, Dec 10 at 10. Rowlands, Birr.
 Groom, Jas, Barton-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire, Organist. Pet Nov 24. Leeds, Dec 22 at 12. Mason, Barton-upon-Humber.

